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SOCIALIST ARMIES' POLITICAL ORGANS MEET IN BERLIN

AU271858 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Consultation with the Representatives of the Political Organs of Socialist Armies: Talks Between Horst Dohlus and Comrades in Arms at the Central Committee House"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday, Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received representatives of the highest political organs of socialist fraternal armies staying at the GDR capital for a conference at the invitation of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army [NVA]. He conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the generals and officers.

During the friendly meeting at the SED Central Committee house, Horst Dohlus gave an account of the great initiative of the GDR working people and soldiers to further successfully implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, aimed at the people's well-being and at securing peace. The great activity of the communists and of all working people is an expression of the increased fighting strength of the SED, of the standard of its leadership activity, and of the firm affinity with the people's masses.

The increasingly closer friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal countries constitute a decisive factor in the successful struggle for the preservation of peace and for the strengthening of socialism, he said. In view of the aggressive aspirations of U.S. imperialism and of its NATO partners, the members of the socialist fraternal armies are charged with a high responsibility. Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties they are making great efforts to reliably protect the peaceful life and socialist gains of the working people. Horst Dohlus valued the results of the conference of the comrades in arms and expressed the conviction that valuable incentives will spring from it for further strengthening the leading role of the party of the workers class in the socialist armed forces and for enhancing the fighting strength and combat readiness.

Participating in the talks were: the delegation leaders of the Bulgarian People's Army; the Hungarian People's Army; the NVA; the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba; the Mongolian People's Army; the Polish Army; the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania; of the Soviet Army; and of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Also present were Colonel General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy national defense minister and chief of the NVA Main Political Administration; and Major General Fritz Clement, sector leader of the SED Central Committee.

BCP PLENUM RELIEVES ALEKSANDUR LILOV OF POSTS

AU281447 Sofia BTA in English 1423 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 28 (BTA) -- A plenum of the CC of the BCP was held on September 28, 1983 here.

The plenum discussed the drafts of the unified plan for the socio-economic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The unified plan for socio-economic development and Bulgaria's state budget for 1984 was read out by Mr Stanish Bonev, member of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Discussions followed the paper.

The plenum of the party Central Committee approved the general principles of the drafts of the unified plan for Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and of the 1984 state budget and proposed to the Council of Ministers to put them forward at the National Assembly for discussion and approval.

The CC of the BCP also discussed organisational matters. The plenum relieved Mr Aleksandur on his request from membership in the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee because of his passing over to a new job and thanked him for his previous activity.

BTA PRAISES 29 SEP ANDROPOV TV SPEECH

AU281946 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 28 Sep 83

["A Worthy Reply, a Serious Warning" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 28 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov) -- A worthy, well-grounded reply to the warmongers' declarations and the hazardous course of the U.S. Government, a warning for the real threat hanging over mankind which follows from this course and an appeal to all governments, and to all nations and people in Europe and in the world to avert the nuclear catastrophe. This is how one can characterize the declaration of Mr Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The definition of the aggression policy of the U.S. Government is backed up with irrefutable and too obvious facts. This is a policy extremely perilous for world peace and security, provocationally proclaimed in a way unbecoming to a head of state and a government of a country. That head of state and that government are violating the elementary norms in international relations, the basic laws and principles of international law.

The declaration is a warning to both the U.S. Government and the governments of the European NATO allies helping Washington's militaristic course and the turning of the Western European countries and peoples into nuclear hostages of Washington.

The declaration is an appeal to those government, to all nations and people in the world, to become aware of the grea. danger and join their efforts in the struggle for saving human civilization, their own existence. Another important warning is contained in the declaration: Good will does not necessarily mean readiness for concessions and compromise to the detriment of the security of the Soviet Union, of its allies, to the detriment of world peace and security. If the USA and its European allies persist in the decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on Western Euoprean territory and to break the nuclear parity, the steps demanded in response to restore this parity will be taken inevitably and immediately by the Soviet Union.

The declaration gives a clear and resolute reply to the "new" old proposals of the U.S. for nuclear superarmament of the USA and NATO and for nuclear disarmament of the Soviet Union. These proposals are absolutely unacceptable, there must be no more illusions on this matter. Only the proposals based on the only fair principle, equality and equal security, can lead the Geneva talks to success. There cannot be even the slightest doubt in anyone that the delcaration of the top Soviet party and state leader has the full, unreserved backing of the allies of the Soviet Union, because the danger from the venturesome militaristic and aggressive policy of the USA and its European NATO allies is pointed both at the Soviet Union and at the other socialist states, members of the Warsaw Treaty.

AIRLINE DIRECTOR SPEAKS AT ROME PRESS CONFERENCE

AU281548 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Bulgaria-Italy - Mutual Economic Advantage -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, September 28 (BTA corr) -- On the 15th annivsersary of the setting up of a regular airline between Bulgaria and Italy Mr Dimitur Dimitrov, director general of the Bulgarian "Balkan" civil airlines gave a press conference here. Through the agency of "Balkan" in Italy an active cooperation between the two countries' airlines can be maintained which is reciprocally beneficial. First it was one flight per week alone and now there are four flights per week - two Sofia-Rome-Sofia and two Sofia-Milan-Sofia. Last year more than 13,500 passengers were transported. In close cooperation with "Balkantourist" and with other tourist organizations "Balkan" contributes to the strengthening and developing of the two countries' tourism. We are convinced that the further deepening of the contacts in the air transport will have a positive impact on other spheres of the conomic and political relations of Bulgaria and Italy as well, Mr Dimitrov stressed.

The director general of the "Balkan" civil airlines gave detailed answers to the numerous questions which were posed by Italian and foreign journalists, who evinced interest in the company's activity and in the possibilities of increasing its contribution to the two countries' development of relations.

A cocktail party was given by the managing staff of the Bulgarian "Balkan" civil airlines and of the agency in Rome. It was attended by representatives of ministries and departments of the "Alitalia" Italian national airlines and by representatives of business circles.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP TO MISS SEOUL MEETING

AU282022 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 28 Sep 83

["Announcement by the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 28 (BTA) -- The 70th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union is scheduled for October 3 through 13, this year in Seoul, South Korea.

At the interparliamentary conferences in Rome, 1982, and in Helsinki, 1983, the delegation of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group and many other delegations disagreed with the choice of Seoul to seat the 70th union's conference. For a number of reasons Seoul is not an appropriate place where important items on the agenda of the conference could be settled in a calm and businesslike atmosphere. The neglecting of the common practice of defining by concensus the place where the next regular conference is to be seated was the cause for setting the union at variance.

The provocative incident with the South Korean aircraft, organized by the USA with South Korean aid, and the anti-Soviet campaign, launched in that country, which followed, have even more exacerbated the conditions for the conference holding in Seoul.

Under these circumstances the interparliamentary group demanded from the acting chairman of the Interparliamentary Union to change the venue and date of the conference, by exercising his right for such cases of urgent necessity granted to him by the union's charter. Unfortunately this demand, dictated extremely by a concern over the cause of the Interparliamentary Union in the work of which the Bulgarian parliamentarians have been and will be active participants in the future, has not been granted.

In consideration of all this, the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group does not find it possible to send its representatives to the 70th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union.

TANCHEV ADDRESSES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE AT UN

AU282026 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Tanchev's Statement in UNO -- BTA headline]

[Text] New York, Sept 28 (BTA corr.) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council, made a statement at the meeting of heads-of-state and governmental leaders, which opened in the UNO and was organized on the initiative of India and the non-aligned countries.

He stressed that Bulgaria backs up all the initiatives and enterprises aiming at searching for ways of settling the questions related to preserving peace, to disarmament and development. The most pressing task at present is to freeze the nuclear weapons of all states -- a task which is in full accordance with the vital interests of all peoples and can serve for a basis for carrying out further joint actions for a gradual easing of the military confrontation, the speaker said.

The socialist community countries, Mr Petur Tanchev reminded, offer realistic initiatives for curbing the arms race and for disarmament.

Bulgaria is ready to support any reasonable measure, any proposal for diminishing the military confrontation, for detente in the international climate, the speaker stressed. He went further by saying that Bulgaria's contribution to the common struggle against the nuclear threat is the proposal made by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, for intensifying the efforts made for converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The setting up of nuclear-free (?zone is) the final goal and this is why Bulgaria backs up all the initiatives launched along these lines.

As a confirmation of Bulgaria's positive attitude towards the questions related to the development, Mr Petur Tanchev stressed on Bulgaria's economic support rendered to the developing countries and her readiness to discuss the proposals made by the Non-aligned Movement and the Group of the 77 for adopting a programme for taking urgent measures in the sphere of the raw materials, the development, the trade and finances.

REAGAN UN SPEECH SIGNALS NEW REARMAMENT

AU281127 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 83 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky New York dispatch: "Nothing New in the Issue of Nuclear Arms; the U.S. President's speech at the 38th UN General Assembly Session; Reagan Confirms U.S. Resolve to Deploy New Nuclear Missiles in Western Europe as Early as the End of the Year; He Continues Denying the Principle of Equality and Equal Security; Again Attacks Against the USSR and the Nonaligned Movement"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] New York, 26 Sep -- THE 38TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENED THIS MONDAY WITH A GENERAL DEBATE; U.S. PRESIDENT REAGAN ALSO SPOKE AT IT. FOR THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS THE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA HAVE BEEN CLAIMING THAT IN HIS STATEMENT HE WOULD SUBMIT "NEW PROPOSALS" THAT WOULD OPEN THE PATH TO AN AGREEMENT AT THE SOVIET-AMERICAN GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS ON LIMITING INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS IN EUROPE. BUT REAGAN MERELY CAME OUT WITH A NEW VARIANT OF OLD AMERICAN POSITIONS, WHICH VIOLATE THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND OF THE EQUAL SECURITY OF BOTH SIDES AND WHICH STRIVE TO ACHIEVE A UNILATERAL SUPREMACY OVER THE USSR.

The U.S. President maintained that the American delegation would proceed in Geneva "more flexibly", but he immediately added that the so-called "zero option," which envisages the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament in intermediate-range nuclear arms in Europe is, in his opinion, "THE BEST WAY TOWARD LIMITING THESE WEAPONS." At the same time, Reagan stated that the United States is now willing to negotiate on the "global limits" for intermediate-range weapons on the side of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The substance of the "new approach" adopted by the United States on this issue reminds one far too much of the so-called interim solution, with which President Reagan came out this March, and which was rejected exactly because it was not aimed at a just agreement, but merely at a deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. In fact, every new American intermediate-range missile in Europe that is aimed against the USSR and its allies means a change in the military-stragetic situation; and from this viewpoint it is immaterial whether all planned American missiles will be deployed, or only some of them. Moreover, WASHINGTON CONTINUES TO REFUSE TO INCLUDE THE FRENCH AND BRITISH NUCLEAR ARMS IN CALCULATIONS ON THE OVERALL BALANCE OF FORCES, AND IN THIS WAY REFUSES TO TAKE THEM INTO ACCOUNT. On the other hand, Reagan said that the agreement on intermediate-range arms should also include aircraft, but he excluded from them the tactical bombers operating in Europe which, according to him, should be covered by a special agreement.

REAGAN REMAINED SILENT ABOUT THE SPECIFIC SOVIET PROPOSALS. His so-called new approach is undoubtedly meant to disorient the West European public, particularly in the NATO countries, and also to undermine the upsurge of the peace movement, which is demanding from the United States a concrete reply to the Soviet initiatives.

Reagan has abused the UN platform for new anti-Soviet attacks, by striving to attribute to the Soviet Union responsibility for the provocation that had been prepared in the Far East by the American secret services. The American President also attacked those countries in the Nonaligned Movement that do not want to subordinate themselves to the American policy. That is why he said about them that they had, allegedly, "lost their independence." He accuses the nations of a number of countries of a "growing use of violence" and specifically named Lebanon, Chad, and El Salvador -- that is, countries in which death is sown either directly by American soldiers, or by American weapons.

On the whole, Reagan created an unfavorable atmosphere even at the very beginning of the general debate, which has very weighty international issues on its agenda. Reagan hypocritically claimed that the United States remains "loyal to UN aims and its Charter," but he did not waste a single word to explain why -- in contradiction to the 1947 treaty stipulating the host country's duties toward the United Nations -- the participation of A. Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, at this UN General Assembly session had been made impossible.

The U.S. President then claimed that his government is a "pursuer of peace", but in the same breath, he reserved for the United States the "right" of military interference in the problems of various regions, and the right to deploy American missiles not only in Western Europe, but also in other parts of the world, on other continents. His speech can be regarded as a signal for a new and yet more dangerous armament round, for which the United States is preparing itself.

Further Commentary

LD281826 Prague CTK in English 1822 GMT 27 Sep 83

["Reagan -- Commentary by Karel Cisar" -- CTK Headline]

[Text] New York [no date as received] -- The U.N. headquarters in New York was on Monday the latest stage in the propaganda crusade of President Ronald Reagan. He claimed that under his leadership the United States wants peace, cooperation, and disarmament agreements, if not salvation of the world.

The only new thing in all this is that Ronald Reagan thought it necessary to defend his policy of stepping up international tension, confrontation, and arms buildup before the U.N. General Assembly. This alone is sufficient evidence of the degree of concern caused by Reagan's dangerous foreign policy.

Reagan's statement that he is willing to reduce armament is refuted by the fact that two days before his U.N. speech he signed a bill allocating a record 187,500 million dollars for armament in the 1984 fiscal year. This fact puts his statement where it belongs -- to the sphere of rhetoric.

His proclaimed willingness to agree on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Western Europe is entirely discredited by Reagan's statement that French and British weapons of this category remain aside.

The strange offer of an agreement on global numbers of missiles is combined by Reagan with the U.S. reservation to deploy new missiles also in other parts of the world. This actually prepares another round of the arms race.

REAGAN TV ADDRESS JUSTIFIES MILITARIST POLICIES

LD290239 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan yesterday gave an interview on U.S. television in which again he was justifying his militarist and peace threatening policy, the aim of which is to try -- regardless of the interests of other states -- to secure the dominant position of the United States in the world. He used this occasion for further exploiting the anti-Soviet hysteria concerning the crafty provocation organized by the intelligence services of the United States around the incident of the South Korean plane. The expression of top hypocrisy was Reagan's statement that the United States allegedly fulfilled its obligation towards the UN.

And it is a well known fact that the United States refused to give a guarantee for properly securing the arrival and departure of the Soviet special plane and made impossible the arrival by air of USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to the 38th UNGA Session.

MORE REACTION TO BUSH SPEECH:'DIFFERENTIATION'

Seeks To 'Drive Wedge'

AU281251 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 83 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "Bush's Arithmetics Problems"]

[Text] In his statements in Vienna, American Vice President George Bush demonstrated not only the political and mental level of the current American Government -- when he delivered an offensive speech, full of gross sallies against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- but also a lack of knowledge of basic arithmetic. In Vienna Bush classified the socialist countries according to the needs of American imperialism, and strove to drive a wedge between them and to attract them by offers which would earn them Washington's "reward."

In the Bush interview that Austrian Television transmitted last Friday, the American vice president also spoke about the Geneva negotiations on limiting intermediate-range missiles. Strictly in the spirit of Reagan's demagogy, he said that the American stand in Geneva is flexible and is only waiting for an "appropriate" Soviet reaction. The basic mistake in arithmetic that Bush and his chief Reagan are making is that they proceed from the "zero" position of the United States in Europe.

But a U.S. "zero" position in Europe is out of the question. Because the United States has for several years maintained forward-placed bases in Europe, where it has intermediate-range nuclear arms carriers. Moreover, the NATO forces have at their disposal also the nuclear potentials of Great Britain and France. All this Bush overlooks and ignores, and proceeds from the position that the United States has only "zero" means, while the USSR has intermediate-range means.

But the problem of the Geneva negotiations lies in the fact that the United States does not want to acknowledge the existence of its intermediate-range means either at its forward-placed bases in Europe, or on its naval fleets navigating in the immediate vicinity of the European Continent, and that it ignores the nuclear potential of Great Britain and France. Only by acknowledging these realities it is possible to reach an agreement on the basis of equality and equal security.

However, these realities are being kept from the public in the West, and it is being constantly stressed that the United States has to "rearm" [dozbrojovat]. But the thing is that in Western Europe it is not the United States, but primarily Great Britain and France, which own intermediate-range nuclear means, and also the other countries of the NATO military grouping.

But both President Reagan and his deputy Bush are concealing these realities from the public opinion in the West, and striving to create the impression that the United States is "at a disadvantage" and must "rearm". However, Bush's arithmetic deficiencies cannot justify the militarist plans of the American imperialism.

Differentiated Approach 'Futile'

AU281140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 83 p 6

[Aleksandr Drabkin article: "The Aims of the So-Called Differentiated Aggression; Futile Attempts To Split the Socialist Community" -- passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] "WE MUST TRY TO DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNIST BLOC IN THE FORM OF DISSATISFACTION AND SUSPICION" -- THIS IS HOW ONE OF THE LEADING OFFICIALS OF VOICE OF AMERICA, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT-RUN RADIO STATION, FORMULATED THE PRINCIPLE OF "DIFFERENTIATED AGGRESSION."

This common principle refers to quite concrete facts. One of them is the problem of balanced East-West trade. The CEMA countries' revenues from exports to the capitalist states do not fully cover their imports from the Western countries. In 1974, for example, export revenues covered only 78 percent of imports. Therefore, THE CEMA COUNTRIES COVER PART OF THE PASSIVE TRADE BALANCE THROUGH CREDITS. Offsetting the passive trade balance and creating an active one, in order to eliminate their indebtedness, has become one of the most important foreign political tasks of the socialist countries.

The strategists of anticommunism are trying to exploit this situation to split the socialist community or, to use the language of the Western press, to find and make use of "sensitive spots" in the relations among CEMA countries. These strategists are guided by a simple scheme -- they create for different CEMA countries diverse conditions for their economic relations with Western partners. At the same time, they are engaged in torpedoing talks at which CEMA acts as a united organization, the talks between CEMA and the EC, for example.

This means, in practical terms, that VIS-A-VIS VIETNAM AND CUBA, THE UNITED STATES IMPLEMENTS A POLICY OF ECONOMIC EMBARGO. TO BULGARIA, THE GDR, MONGOLIA, THE USSR, AND THE CSSR, IT REFUSES TO GRANT THE MOST-FAVORED-NATION-CLAUSE AND STATE EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES. In this way, it ignores customary and generally accepted conditions of world trade.

IN ITS RELATIONS TOWARD HUNGARY AND ROMANIA, THE UNITED STATES APPLIES RELATIVELY NONDISCRIMINATORY APPROACHES. HOWEVER, THEIR TRADE AND CREDIT STATUS IS SUBJECT TO AN ANNUAL REVIEW. This means -- even in the opinon of American experts -- certain discrimination and an obstacle to establishing beneficial long-term trade relations. Economic relations are deprived of forethought and long-term planning.

The only CEMA country which, until recently, enjoyed the United States' nondiscriminatory trade-political clause was Poland. However, at an opportune moment (as the American side is convinced), the situation sharply changed: THE UNITED STATES COMPLETELY DISCONTINUED ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND, SIMULTANEOUSLY, IMPOSED ITS ILL-REPUTED "SANCTIONS" ON THE USSR.

This is how the mechanism of "differentiated economic aggression" operates. The strategists of anticommunism wanted to confront Poland with an alternative -- either the country will succumb to the American diktat or it will be exposed to the risk of economic destabilization. As regards the USSR, the options had an altered form. The Soviet Union was to choose whether "to lose the West or Poland" (from the American point of view).

As is known, none of these "options" and U.S. goals pursued by them came off.

The people's system in Poland has not collapsed. And, as far as the USSR is concerned, the Western press notes that "the Soviet Union has lost neither Poland nor the West." It would thus seem that the matter is clear: the Polish experiences have shown the futility of "differentiated economic aggression," on which they were pinning such great hopes overseas. Nonetheless, ATTEMPTS TO INTERFERE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CONTINUE, MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS ECONOMIC RELATIONS ARE BEING DESTROYED, AND HOSTILE CAMPAIGNS ARE BEING UNLEASHED AGAINST THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THIS WAS DEMONSTRATED ONCE AGAINST BY U.S. VICE PRESIDENT BUSH'S RECENT STATEMENTS IN VIENNA.

In the world of socialism, no one has the tendency to underestimate such attempts. The policy of the advocates of "differentiated aggression" will be resisted by the constantly deepening unity of the socialist countries. When CEMA was set up, the capitalist press described it contemptuously as a "kolkhoz of beggars." Today, CEMA ranks among the rich regions of the world, according to UN experts. THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY IS THE ONLY ECONOMICALLY ADVANCED REGION IN THE WORLD RELYING DECISIVELY ON ITS OWN RESOURCES: The CEMA countries produce three times more electricity, coal, steel, crude oil, and natural gas per capita than the statistical average for every inhabitant of the earth. THE CEMA COUNTRIES ACCOUNT FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD OF WORLDWIDE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, while at the same time ensuring employment for all their population. The fraternal CEMA countries have reason to be proud. Relying on mutual assistance, they have achieved colossal successes. And this is why they appreciate and treasure this mutual assistance so much.

Surely, the CEMA countries also have their economic problems. One of them is the aforementioned payments to the West in freely convertible currencies. As was stressed by Academician Bogomolov in the CPSU Central Committee's journal KOMMUNIST, for the CEMA countries to cover the basic debt and the interests arising from it under the conditions of the American boycott of trade contracts, it is necessary that normal conditions are created for their exports to Western markets.

This problem, which some people in the West would like to assess almost as a "CEMA crisis," will undoubtedly be successfully resolved. A guarantee of this is the gigantic economic potential of the socialist community, the well-functioning system of the fraternal countries' economic interaction, and the vast experiences obtained by real socialism during its competition with capitalism.

At the same time, we must not lose sight of the growing number of realistically-minded politicians and economic experts in the West who prefer trade and the development of economic relations with the socialist countries to the imposition of "sanctions."

It is beyond all doubt that, in the end, the trend toward developing cooperation on the basis of absolute equality and mutual respect, cooperation that is in the interest of the development and prosperity of all nations of the world, will be stronger than the attempts of the enemies of peaceful coexistence. The path of aggression -- regardless of whether it is "differentiated" or "total" -- is a path leading nowhere but a blind alley.

BRATISLAVA RADIO COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD290909 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The declaration, carried by TASS, of the leading Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov, is in the foreground of attention of the world's press agencies, and radio and television stations.

In most cases European radio stations broadcasted the declaration on their night and morning news bulletins as the first item. They described it as weighty, warning, and so forth. However, there were attempts, especially on the part of subversive radio stations, to make light of the Soviet Government's standpoint on the current policy of the U.S. Administration. The writers of these commentaries have obviously forgotten all of the constructive peace proposals put forward by the USSR in Geneva, Vienna, Madrid, and at the UN. The world general public agreed in describing them as important contributions to averting a nuclear apocalypse. The United States, however, continues to ignore them. The U.S. Administration tries not to see them because, as Comrade Yuriy Andropov underlines in his statement, in its imperialist policy the U.S. is not concerned about the interests of other states and peoples. On the contrary, it sees only its hegemonist aims.

U.S. Reaction Noted

LD291039 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Michal Stasz, our U.S. correspondent, reports on American reaction to the statement of Yuriy Andropov:

[Stasz] Soon after the press agencies had issued a report on the speech by the Soviet statesman, U.S. radio stations also reported it. The first to bring this information to the American people was the CBS radio station that broadcast a dispatch from its Moscow correspondent. The report dealt with the part of Yuriy Andropov's speech which referred to the U.S. stance at the disarmament talks. The correspondent says that the USSR thinks that the United States is interested only in maneuvering in Geneva. A night television bulletin carried an item in a similar vein which said that the Soviet politician had accused the United States of only trying to gain time in the talks. The ABC television station broadcast the most detailed report on the speech in its night bulletin. It carried extensive quotes from the statement by the leading Soviet representative. A commentator from Moscow spoke about the disappointment among Western diplomats there who allegedly expected that the USSR would accept Reagan's Monday proposals since he mentioned in them issues -- which in their view were important -- such as the missiles in Asia and the U.S. bombers in Europe. In the news the claim has been repeated that Andropov was trying to influence the growing peace movement in Western Europe when he said that the United States wanted to push through its strategic interests at the expense of the West European peoples. The Soviet message to Washington is clear, said the ABC commentator. After 3 years of Reagan's rule, Moscow sees him as an unyielding an irremediable enemy.

CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR UNGA SESSION 28 SEP

LD281122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs and head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 38th session of the United Nations, today left for New York. At Prague Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Stefan Murin, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

HAMAN RECEIVES USSR RAILWAYS MINISTER

LD242310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has received Soviet Railways Minister Nikolay Konarov, who is in Czechoslovakia on a short working visit.

They discussed the current status of transportation tasks between the two states and assessed methods gradually leading to smoother running and greater output of the mutual railway transportation. They also dealt with some possibilities for wider mutual help in the supply of modern technical equipment to the Czechoslovak and Soviet railways. Nikolay Konarov was also received today by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS ON AIR SECURITY, OTHER ITEMS

AU230710 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep (CTK) -- The joint session of the Paramilitary and Defense Committees of the CSSR's two Federal Assembly chambers opened this Tuesday in Prague with a discussion on the government proposal which submits to the CSSR's Federal Assembly for approval the proposal that the CSSR become a party to the accord on offenses and certain other acts perpetrated on board an aircraft. The proposal was explained by Vladimir Blazek, CSSR minister of transport, who then also briefed the deputies on the current state of affairs in the Armed Railroad Protection organization and on its activity, above all from the viewpoint of international goods transport.

Another item on the agenda was a discussion on the draft government law which changes and complements the customs law [celni zakon] and on the government bill which submits to the Federal Assembly for approval the proposal that the CSSR become a party to the agreement on the implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Customs and Trade, and the implementation protocol on this article of the agreement.

In the conclusion of the session, the deputies assessed the draft principles of the law on the system of elementary and secondary schools, which was substantiated by Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier.

JAKES ADDRESSES COMMUNIST DEPUTIES CLUB

LD290041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Ensuring the conclusions adopted at the 8th CPCZ Central Committee Session on a speedier implementation of the results of science and technology in practice was discussed by the club of communist deputies of the Federal Assembly in Prague today. The deliberations, which were attended by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Alois Indra and Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Jindrich Polednik, and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, also dealt with the realization of the tasks of the 16th congress of the party in the sphere of external economic relations, and with experiences from the implementation of the Set of Measures. Comrade Milos Jakes, speaking in the discussion, emphasized that the intensification of the national economy was a prerequisite of a healthy development of the socialist society in our country and that the chief factor of its realization was in a comprehensive scientific-technological development. He also paid attention to cooperative and specialisation opportunities in the cooperation of the CEMA member-states, and, in particular, underlined the necessity for an active attitude of our production, scientific, and managerial spheres in its realization.

FISCHER MEETS WITH USSR UN DELEGATION

LD280907 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] UN New York, 28 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a friendly meeting on Tuesday with members of the Soviet delegation at the 38th United Nations General Assembly -- Oleg Troyanovskiy, Anatoliy Dobrynin, and Vladimir Petrovskiy. Fischer asked them to convey cordial greetings to Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister, who was barred from participating in the work of this General Assembly. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, questions concerning the 38th United Nations General Assembly were discussed. They underlined the determination of the GDR and Soviet Union to continue and intensify their joint efforts in the United Nations to put a stop to the arms race, ban the threat of nuclear war, and consolidate international security.

Meets With Foreign Ministers

LD280520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2052 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] UN New York 27 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Tuesday 27 Sep, met a number of colleagues from other countries at the 38th UN General Assembly Session. At a meeting with the Argentinian foreign minister, Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, both men expressed their concern at the serious worsening of the international situation. They discussed possibilities of developing bilateral political, economic, cultural, and scientific-technological relations. They agreed to make a contribution, by further strengthening their bilateral relations, to the return of calmer international relations. On the same day, Fischer had a detailed exchange of views with the foreign minister of Guyana, Rashleigh Jackson, who expressed thanks for GDR support for his country. Both men expressed a desire for improved relations between their countries and concurred in their assessment of the dangerous international situation. During an amicable meeting with Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, the next steps in bilateral relations were discussed as well as issues of the General Assembly agenda.

SCHUERER MEETS SOVIET SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION

LD272006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Sep (ADN) -- On Tuesday, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, held a friendly talk with the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Kirill Dyumayev. The guest is now in Berlin at the head of a Soviet delegation attending the 31st session of the Permanent Subcommittee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

The previous day the permanent commission discussed concrete tasks in the development of science and technology up to the year 2000. There are plans to start coordination of comprehensive new tasks for cooperation in research this year. In the field of energy, work on coal processing, nuclear energy, and far-reaching savings in energy is to be intensified. Comprehensive tasks are planned for the higher processing of raw materials and for creating high-grade materials that will enable important progress to be made in saving material. The emphasis is on developing the automation of processes with the use of micro-electronics and robot technology and the manufacture of machinery and equipment in line with the demands for intensification.

PRESS REACTION TO REAGAN'S UNITED NATIONS SPEECH

AU281555 [Editorial Report] The 27 September issues of all Budapest dailies carry on their front pages or beginning on their front pages correspondent or MTI-attributed reports ranging from 550 to 750 words on the 26 September beginning of the general debate at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, including President Reagan's speech, and related events.

Headlined "The General Debate Has Begun at the 38th UN General Assembly Session; U.S. President Reagan's Speech, " NEPSZABADSAG carries the following report: "Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, was the first speaker in the General Assembly's general debate."

"Dwelling on the Geneva talks on the reduction of intermediate-range weapons that are in progress, the President said that the United States still regards the 'zero option' as the best solution. (As is known, 'in exchange' for refraining from the planned American missile deployment, the 'zero option' demanded that the Soviet Union relinquish its entire intermediate-range missile force, while the NATO countries would retain their own.) The President then announced that he will make a 'new initiative,' consisting of three points, based on the previously submitted so-called interim solution proposal. If the Soviet Union agrees to a reduction on a global scale, then -- this would be the first point -- 'the United States, on its part, will not compensate for the entire, global Soviet missile deployment to date by U.S. vehicles to be deployed in Europe. On the other hand, he said, 'We reserve the right to deploy missiles elsewhere.'

"According to the second point 'the United States...will seek mutually acceptable means for considering the Soviet wish to limit the numbers of both aircraft and missiles.' According to the third -- also very vague -- point 'if the United States reduces the number of those new missile launchers whose deployment has been decided upon on the basis of an agreement, the reduction will include Pershing II and cruise missiles as well.'"

NEPSZABADSAG also reports the following: "At their briefings on the President's speech, U.S. officials have admitted the deliberate vagueness of the new initiatives. In connection with the first point they noted, among other things, that the United States would be prepared to refrain -- within the framework of an agreement -- from 'offsetting' the intermediate-range missiles of the Soviet Union deployed in it Asian area by Pershing and cruise missiles deployed in Europe. However, it reserves, in principle, the right to deploy missiles elsewhere -- thus, outside of Europe as well. (As is known, including the Soviet Asian missile force in the sphere of negotiation themes is at variance with the declared objective of these negotiations as a matter of course.) U.S. officials also disclosed officially following the President's speech: 'There is no room for negotiations and compensation with regard to the forces of third countries.' This means that the United States remains unprepared to take into account the British and French forces that constitute an integral part of the European nuclear equilibrium."

Following a 200-word review of the President's speech, MAGYAR HIRLAP says the following: "Although Washington seems to relinquish a few of its unrealistic demands, Reagan's 'initiatives' do not affect the main themes that prevent the negotiations from being successful: Washington remains unprepared to refrain from the deployment of the Pershing missiles in exchange for a reduction of the Soviet intermediate-range missile force, and, apart from a deliberately vague formulation with regard to the issue of the 'composition of the remaining missiles,' it is unprepared to change its position concerning the British and French intermediate-range missiles.

"The second major theme of the Reagan speech was a -- fairly negative -- appraisal of UN activity. According to Reagan, despite the operation of the world organization, aggressive acts have not diminished, but have become more frequent during the last decade. The 'formation of blocs and polarization' in the United Nations hinder effective activity, he said, and he particularly criticized the fact that the developing countries do not support U.S. objectives in the world. Of course, the reason for this is -- according to the U.S. analysis -- simply the fact that 'the governments dependent on the Soviet Union, which have lost their independence long ago, have penetrated the Nonaligned Movement and are acting against its true purpose from within.'

"A -- by traditional -- condemnation of Soviet international behavior, which was linked to the tragedy of the South Korean plane on this occasion, was the third point of the U.S. President's speech. As at the extraordinary UN session on disarmament, Reagan cast all responsibility for the lack of success of the arms limitation negotiations on the Soviet Union and leveled various unfounded accusations at the Soviet Union."

MAGYAR NEMZET reportage includes the following passage: "Most of the heads of state and government attending the session will take the opportunity to address the General Assembly.

"This was also done by Ronald Reagan, who obviously would have liked to set the direction of the general debate and reaffirm U.S. commitment to the world organization. It was not only at the New York headquarters that the Reagan speech was meant to make an impact. The tone of part of the speech, which was televised nationwide, differed from the terminology used in Washington in recent weeks and cast the U.S. head of state in an expressly peace-initiatory role. Knowing what has been said on this issue by his government throughout 2 years, Reagan's statement, which was obviously meant to be a solemn one, that 'a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be waged' was undeniably striking. The President emphasized that the attainment of a negotiated reduction of armaments and the elaboration of significant arms control agreements is the goal of his government. And although it was only the other day that Congress granted him the money for the production of precisely such a weapon -- the MX missile -- Reagan stressed the perils inherent in weapons capable of a first strike. However, he repeatedly blamed Moscow for the failure to reach agreements and said in his exposition that Washington has made initiative after initiative in the last 2 and 1/2 years, but that it came up against 'Soviet stubbornness' every time. Subsequently, Ronald Reagan submitted another version of his 'more flexible' proposals -- which have been whispered and even announced in Washington for days -- with regard to the Geneva talks in progress on European weapons systems. The constraint to make modifications -- and repeated references to the support of the NATO allies -- evidently contradict somewhat the aforementioned argumentation of the President.

"According to Reagan, Washington's new 'package plan' would serve to accelerate the Geneva talks and is intended to consider the misgivings of the Soviet side. According to an explanation of the President's speech by high-ranking government officials, the first of the three U.S. steps, presented as new, would set 'global limits' to intermediate-range weapons, which would provide a broad scope for bargaining about them as well as regional details. Washington insists on this global parity, but does not regard it as necessary to 'compensate for' the entire Soviet intermediate-range missile arsenal through its own missile deployment. This affects primarily the Soviet forces in place in Asia. Whether this Dodonian formula, which was evidently kept deliberately that way by government officals, may offer a solution for counting the British and French nuclear forces, which is demanded by the Soviets and refused in the West, has not become clear.

"According to the other two new proposals, Washington would be prepared to consider the Soviet wish and bargain not only on missiles, but planes as well, and, as part of an eventual deal in Geneva, it is prepared to reduce the planned numbers of both Pershing II and cruise missiles. According to government officials, they intend to go down to 'the lowest possible level,' although they have confirmed that the December deployment schedule and the determination of the West have not changed. And, if missiles will be deployed in Europe, then surely also Pershing missiles will be included.

"Reagan himself has tended to term Washington's position flexible and 'ready to reach a compromise,' but the anti-Soviet accusations of his speech in themselves have dampened possible expectations. In any case, the President requested an 'alleviation of the tension that has accumulated in the past weeks' -- from the Soviet Union, and, strangely, urged Moscow to engage 'in substantive negotiations.' And he did so right after his words duly listing the accusations of the U.S. extreme right concerning an alleged Soviet violation of agreements. Thus, analysts can wrack their brains over which was politics and which was propaganda of the two subsequent parts of Reagan's speech."

U.S. REPLY TO ANDROPOV STATEMENT REPORTED

LD290846 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Yuriy Andropov believes that the foreign policy of the current U.S. Administration seriously threatens peace. The CPSU general secretary and Soviet head of state made a statement yesterday stressing that the United States is showering a whole series of slanders on the Soviet Union, on socialism as a social system, and that the key note is given by the U.S. President himself. Andropov stated that in the heightened international situation the Soviet Union's most important objectives continue to be the maintaining of peace, the easing of tension and the curbing of armaments. The night edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES carries Yuriy Andropov's statement in full. Our correspondent Elemer Csak reports on the first American reactions:

The official American reply rejects Andropov's statements and states, and I quote: The world will be deeply disappointed by Andropov's statement. In connection with the plane incident, the Washington commentary again repeats the demands made to the Soviet Union. As for who is really responsible for the continuation of the arms race, the U.S. State Department accuses the Soviet Union of wanting to extend its influence by force over the whole world. The official American reply, ends by saying, however, that the U.S. delegation at Geneva continues to seek a contractual solution at the discussions on medium-range weapons.

GRENADIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 28 SEP

LD281947 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The official talks between Hungary and Grenada have started. The head of government of the Caribbean island country, Maurice Bishop, arrived in our capital today. Before starting the official talks, Premier Gyorgy Lazar had talks with the prime minister of Grenada.

Talks Begin

LD282330 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop held private talks in Budapest Wednesday afternoon.

Later a plenary session of the Hungarian and Grenadian negotiating parties started. The Hungarian party, led by Gyorgy Lazar, includes Janos Nagy, state secretary for foreign affairs, Miklos Villanyi, state secretary of agriculture and food industry, Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister, Otto Herkner, deputy foreign trade minister, Janos Domeny and senior staff members of the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade Ministries.

The Grenadian delegation, headed by Maurice Bishop, includes Unison Whiteman, George Louison, Richard Jacobs and representatives of the Grenadian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Construction and Trade.

The Grenadian premier laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' monument in the Heroes' Square, Budapest, in the afternoon.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NORWAY, SWEDEN

LD281422 Budapest MTI in English 1117 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- A delegation, headed by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and president of the National Planning Office, left for Norway and Sweden Wednesday on the invitation of the Norwegian and Swedish Governments. The delegation is to hold discussions on the development of bilateral relations and the expansion of economic cooperation.

The trade relations of Hungary and Norway are regulated by a trade agreement concluded in 1970, and annually renewed since 1974. The pattern of Hungarian exports, with two-thirds material and semi-finished goods, and a quarter consumer goods has remained unchanged for a considerable number of years. Hungary imports materials and semi-finished goods, agricultural products and food. Cooperation also takes places between companies on third markets.

Hungary and Sweden signed a long-term trade agreement in February 1982. The trade of the two countries, marked by a traditional Hungarian import surplus, has shown an upswing in real terms since 1978. Recently the share of material and semi-finished manufactures has slightly decreased, and following a temporary upswing the export of consumer goods decreased. Export of vehicles, electric equipment and instruments, chemical industrial and metallurgical goods increased, and agricultural exports rose 20 to 25 per cent a year. Third market Hungarian-Swedish cooperation has particularly developed in the manufacture of road vehicles and the construction industry.

KADAR, BARABAS HOLD MEETING WITH U.S. EDITOR

LD281749 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received an American journalist. The meeting between the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and the chief editor of the LEADER, (Harry Turner), was also attended by Janos Barabas, deputy head of a department [Agitation and Propaganda] of the Central Committee.

PFLP'S HABASH BEGINS TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD272048 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI) -- In Budapest Tuesday George Habash, the secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], had talks with a negotiating team of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee (HSC): Chairman Sandor Harmati, Deputy Chairwoman Livia Deak and Secretary Gyula Suto. George Habash met Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai. The situation in the Middle East, especially Lebanon, and aims of the Palestinian Liberation Organization were discussed.

Sandor Jakab, deputy general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian trade unions, informed the George Habash-led delegation of experiences of the Hungarian trade union movement.

George Habash, who is paying his first official visit to Hungary, forwarded his organization's gratitude to the Hungarian people and the HSC for the many-sided and effective support extended to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD281418 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- A parliamentary delegation, headed by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, left for an official friendship visit to Moscow, Wednesday, on the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

KADAR TALKS WITH CPSU'S MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

LD281643 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. The two politicians exchanged views on the development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation and reviewed the development of the international situation, especially Europe, and some questions concerning the world's working-class movement. Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Budapest on Monday at the invitation of the Party Central Committee.

WOZNIAK, WARSAW PZPR GROUP ARRIVE 28 SEP

LD282218 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Warsaw party committee, headed by Marian Wozniak, member of the PUWP CC Political Committee, and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship Committee, arrived in Budapest Wednesday for a four-day visit on the invitation of the HSWP Budapest party committee. Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and the first secretary of the Budapest party committee, met the delegation at the airport.

BUSH SPEECH TERMED 'BREEZE OF FASCISM'

AU281220 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Sep 83 p 2

[Commentary signed "Observe": "The Vienna Doctrine"]

[Text] The U.S. Government has provided a rich ideological setting to its plan to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact. Communism is being defined as the embodiment of evil, and the entire noncommunist world should pledge itself to destroy this satanic system. Well, official America has taken one step more in this direction, and this has been demonstrated in various ways. A U.S. representative in the United Nations has told the representatives of the world nations that they can leave America whenever they like, and the U.S. vice president made a special speech in Vienna, a large portion of which was devoted to Poland. Referring to Milosz, he said that the Russian people are primitive, wild, and hostile to European culture and Chopin's music. "Russia," Vice President Bush added, "has had no share in any of the three momentous periods in European history -- Renaissance, Reformation, and Enlightenment."

The assertion that Russia does not belong to European culture is too absurd to be argued. We should note that the Renaissance and Reformation did not take place in Washington because there was no American nation at that time, but something else is important in this connection: It is not only communism that constitutes a satanic and antihuman force wherever it appears, but also the East, and Russia as such, is inhabited by subhumans and barbarians. In the most recent times it was Adolf Hitler who shored up his Eastern policy with the help of such theses.

The Vienna ideological message is of great significance. Until now American imperialism has asserted that it wants to liberate the magnificent Russian people from the chains of communism, but now even Solzhenitsin has received a taste of the knife. This breeze of fascism is no accident: It is hard to install the missiles that are to bring death to the largest and other nations in Eastern Europe and to say that they will be launched against the magnificent Russians in order to liberate them from communism. A political system is a matter of indifference to dead people, but when it is said that missiles are directed against a worthless, barbarian, and wild mob, the missile policy becomes more logical. Bush's words have spread terror because they show that some members of the U.S. Government are beginning to use a fascist ideology which they need -- not just to install but to launch their missiles.

The U.S. vice president spoke in the context of Poland of the Russian subhumans who are alien and hostile to European culture. He said that Poland belongs to European culture, that is, to a higher culture, and that it is necessary to rescue it from the influence of the Byzantine wild mob. It is an embarrassing thing that in Poland itself efforts are being made to propagate such theories, which, it is true, do not go as far as Bush's thesis about the subhumans from beyond the Bug River, but which are similar to his thesis because they define our history and place in Europe in the way Bush does. We hear and read in our country that Poland belongs entirely and exclusively to West European culture and that this culture is a higher culture. We hear that Poland has been wholly developed by Mediterranean, Roman, and Catholic civilization. According to this theory it is a paradox that we belong to the East politically and militarily since we are part of the West in terms of civilization.

The truth of Polish traditions is more complicated. The old Polish Republic reached out far to the East and its development was also under the influence of Russian, Byzantine, and other oriental cultures. In terms of geography Poland moved violently toward the west of Europe only when it linked itself to the central-eastern part of Europe in the ideological, political, and military sense. At that time Poland also became the country of the Polish nation.

It is not true that Catholicism has geared Poland to the highly developed culture of Western Europe. Such values were brought to Poland in the ideological and economic sense by the Reformation, for example. The Catholic counterrevolution set back Poland's political, social, and economic development. The victory of this counterrevolution was one of the important sources of our subsequent backwardness and weakness. The period of the Englightenment, under whose ideological influence Poland tried to lift itself out of its situation, was not created by the Church, but constituted an ideological and cultural stream directed against the Church's conservative domination. Later on, it was not in the curias and presbyteries that progressive ideas of all kinds were produced. Lelewel, Prus, Warynski, Brzozowski, Limanowski, Landau, Boy, and so on were not, to put it most delicately, inspired by the Roman influence to do their work.

I am not motivated by a desire to present the history of Polish culture on two pages of typing paper. I only want to present a signal indicating which American ideological stream controls the train of thought in Poland that demands the ideological and social domination of Catholicism and that falsely states that Poland belongs completely to the West culturally and that only Roman Catholic tradition has improved Poland.

Most of all it is worth remembering that although in his Vienna speech Bush placed the frontier between Eastern barbaric wildness and European civilization on the Bug River and kindly included Poland and the Poles in this civilization -- the targets of his missiles do not conform to his theses. These missiles are aimed both at Polish civilization and at Russian wildness. This means that if the United States really commenced liberating the Poles from the hegemony of Byzantine barbarism -- the liberated Poles would be dead ones.

Regardless of what cultural and civilization influence has shaped the Polish people and state, the Poles cannot feel part of a community that includes those who are preparing to kill us.

We have said and are still saying that a unity of aims joins us to the Soviet Union. Right now, we are also clearly joined by the fact that we are both targets of American missiles. These are meant to be deployed before the coming Christmas -- lovers of the theory of Poland's adherence to Western Catholic culture take note. Using these missiles will cause a reaction that will alter this culture. Apart from this, I doubt whether post-nuclear troops of Poles possessing Roman political-cultural awareness would differ from the troops of ideological allies from the Byzantine wildness. However, death brought about in the name of a doctrine which has been supported is without any doubt a sillier death than one brought about by the hand of an ideological adversary.

REACTION TO ANDROPOV'S RESPONSE TO REAGAN

LD282259 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 28 Sep 83

[By PAP commentator: "Vice of Common Sense and Warning" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 28 Sept -- The speech by Yuriy Andropov broadcast by Moscow television on Wednesday afternoon is an obvious voice of common sense as well as of warning in the sphere of international affairs. It is an answer to the recent speeches made by United States President Ronald Reagan.

The confrontation of Andropov's speech with the speeches made by Reagan over the past two or three weeks provides the most telling evidence of the differences in programmes, assessments and tactics.

What dominates on the Soviet side is the call for reasonable dialogue and the warning that the straying from the road of step-by-step agreements can lead only to misfortunes of humanity. The Washington side presents a programme of adventurism, arms buildup, blackmail and a utopian, unrealistic programme for reaching military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

Our history has taught us that peace, stability and sovereignty of one's own state are the most indispensable things for us. And all these elements can be guaranteed to us only in the effect of the realization of the programmes and [word indistinct] contained in the speech by the Soviet leader.

A simple and the only logical conclusion follows from this analysis. We come out in favour of the programme and assessments ensuing from the speech by the CPSU CC general secretary. This lies in our interest, is compatible with the best conceived good of our state and nation.

It also lies in our interest to make a ranking contribution to the realization of the postulates presented in Andropov's speech, to the consolidation of world peace, dialogue and development of all those forms of action which, while strengthening security, will put an effective barrier to possible nuclear conflict.

Statement Counters U.S. Views

LD290838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's statement has been received with great interest throughout the world. Its text is published by today's press. First commentaries stress that Yuriy Andropov's statement presents, against the background of the dangerously tense international situation, the Soviet view of shaping relations in the world, which, as ZYCIE WARSZAWY puts it, is the complete opposite of the view currently implemented by the U.S. Administration. The Soviet vision is one of a policy of peace with all countries and a view of the world in which material resources stupidly squandered on the arms race would serve the true needs of the humanity. The commentaries also state that Yuriy Andropov carried out a critical assessment of the Reagan administration's political course, which constitutes a serious threat to peace.

JABLONSKI SPEECH TO NONALIGNED, MEETINGS REPORTED

Warsaw Report on Speech

LD281215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] At the meeting of heads of states and governments, presided over by Indira Ghandi, Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski gave a speech. He stressed that Polish foreign policy remains faithful to the idea of peace. Let's go to our correspondent:

[Begin Berezowski recording] This is Maksymilian Berezowski speaking from New York. Today, around midnight Warsaw time, the first meeting of a dozen or so heads of state and government convened on the occasion of the UN General Assembly session by Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi, ended here. Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski attended the meeting. The leaders of Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, France, Nicaragua, and Austria, as well as other states also attended the meeting together with the UN secretary general and the chairman of the EEC Commision.

Professor Jablonski said in his speech that uncertainty for the world's future in the present tense international situation requires quick action and definite progress to restore confidence and to end arms buildup such as the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. The chairman of the State Council said that Poland attaches great importance to the stabilization of the existing political and territorial reality in Europe which is a basic and necessary condition for peace. There must be an end to attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and to exploit incidents in order to exacerbate the world situation. One should abandon imposing on weaker states the will of stronger states. One should remove barriers which make economic and social progress in developing countries difficult. Poland considers the Nonaligned Movement an important factor of peace. During the meeting a lively discussion was held on the relations between the economic difficulties of developed states and the economic crises in many developing countries. The Polish speech, which combined matters of politics and economics, helped to enlarge the range of discussion. The United Nations awaits with great interest the further meetings of this exceptional body. [end recording]

PAP Report on Speech

LD281427 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 28 Sep 83

["H. Jablonski's Speech at Special Meeting of Heads of States and Governments in New York" -- PAP headline]

[Text] New York 27 Sept. -- Our meeting, held in a considerable measure thanks to the personal inspiration and involvement of Ms Chairwoman, is of special nature. There are few similar precedences over the past few decades. But the international situation is also a peculiar one.

It is marked, above all, by uncertainty as to the further destinies of the world. The relationships between the East and the West and between neighboring countries in various regions of the world have got into a phase of acute crisis. The crisis swept all spheres of international coexistence. The real danger of a nuclear disaster -- this greatest problem of our epoch -- lays a burden upon the entire life of mankind.

The growth of mistrust is the motor force behind the arms race. Without cutting short the latter, people will not achieve the desirable stability and sense of security. Material resources which could have been earmarked for creation of prosperous or at least decent human living conditions, for war on famine, disease and for solving many a raw material, energy and ecological problem, should not be any longer channeled for perfecting the tools of quick and mass-scale death.

Responding to Indira Gandhi's message, the chairman of the Council of Minister of the Polish People's Republic assured that "the chief task and objective of our state's policy is to strive for peace, to prevent conflicts and war. That is inextricably tied to the desire for detente and disarmament and for peaceful cooperation between all states irrespective of their socio-political systems."

The Poles have many a time proved their fidelity to the idea of peace and want to cooperate for effectively eliminating war. The essence of the foreign policy of Poland and all the socialist states is reflected in the that [as received] the historical competition between socialism and capitalism cannot be resolved through war. Therefore we regard bringing about progress and concrete results in [words indistinct]

We endeavour to rapidly achieve agreements that would [words indistinct] of forces at increasingly low levels. In this spirit the socialist states have formulated their important documents: the January 5 Prague Political Declaration of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the June 28 Moscow declaration, as well as a succession of disarmament initiatives put forth by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yuriy Andropov.

The history in Europe has shaped in this way that the desistance from undermining the existing territorial-political realities ranks among the fundamental premises of security and peace [sentence as received]. Poland attaches particular importance to them and it is in this understanding that it intends to implement the final document of the Madrid CSCE meeting recently adopted by the 35 foreign ministers of European and North-American states.

A lot must be done to take the world out from the collision course to the road of correct development. But it seems that -- apart from political will -- relatively not much is needed to stop at least the slide towards the worse.

The abuse of incidents and the incitement of provocations to aggravate the international atmosphere should be discontinued. The assessments of the internal situation in other states should not be used to this end. One should depart from the so-called policy of linkage, resign from imposing the will of stronger states on the weaker ones. One should not expand the bilateral disputes -- which exist and will emerge -- to third states because it leads to global tension. One should abandon the actions which would put in question the sense of disarmament negotiations, like the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

We must not permit the open military conflicts and hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world to turn into a worldwide catastrophe. Their main cause is the striving of the formation, which was dominant in the past, to check the historical development of societies towards progress.

Let me quote at this point a fragment of the message from Delhi issued by the participants of the 7th Summit Meeting of the Non-aligned States that "peace must be based on justice and equality since glaring inequality and exploitation used by colonialism and imperialism are the biggest sources of tension, conflict and violence in the world."

In the world of today the Movement of the Non-aligned States is the creator of many new inspiring ideas. Poland, together with the other socialist states, respects its independence and treats the movement's unity in the matters of mankind as an important premise of peace. The states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty have many times proposed the NATO states an agreement in order not to stretch the blocs on to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It is not by any chance that the majority of states represented in this forum are developing nations. For them the problems of growth are most closely related to peace, security and disarmament. Our standpoint on those fundamental issues of our times is very approximate. This lays down solid groundwork for joint actions with the object of bringing about a just international cooperation on equal footing and beneficial for all the partners, free from the vestiges of colonialism and racism.

It is necessary as speedily as possible to remove barriers to economic and social progress of developing states. An acceleration of the advances made by that group of states is indispensable, if the entire world is to develop in the right way.

This goal is made difficult by the most serious economic crisis since World War II. It is manifested, among other things, by a dramatic increase in the number of states which experience problems in repaying their debts. We believe that there is the need facing the international economic organizations to devote more attention to the problems experienced by a sizeable group of small and medium states which have run into structural snags as they endeavour to readjust to the less advantageous terms in the world economy.

This is all the more necessary as some highly developed states disorganise international economic relations through lawless restrictions they impose for political reasons.

In its striving to prevent the political tensions from being spilled over to the economic relations sphere, Poland has tabled with the UN organs a concept for economic confidence building measures. We believe that it merits attention and consideration.

In conditions of the present day world, none of the group vested or narrowly understood national interests can stand above the cause of peace. Given stepped up tension and confraontation, particularly great responsibility rests with politicians and statesmen, as much depends upon whether they will be looking persistently for ways of diminishing tensions and strengthening international security and peace despite the existing political and ideological differences or whether they will resort to a language and policy of threats being prompted by particular interests and subjective evaluations.

I would like to express a hope that the outcome of our collective efforts at this forum, arranged for on the initiative of India which is befriended to Poland, will give an animating boost to the governments and nations, thus bringing closer the real picture of the world to the values written into the Charter of the UN which has played host to our meeting.

Meets With Gandhi, Spiljak

LD281356 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York 27 Sept -- Poland's President of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski, accompanied by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New York today. During the meeting they discussed the state of Polish-Indian relations, some international issues and issues connected with a special meeting of the heads of states and governments held from September 27 to 29.

Representatives of some 30 states arrived for this meeting in New York held during the debates of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly following an invitation by Indira Gandhi who extended it on behalf of the 7th Non-aligned Summit meeting that debated in New Delhi last March.

The president of the Council of State, Professor Henryk Jablonski, met with Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in New York today. The talk was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski as well as Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov.

Acknowledging with appreciation the active political and parliamentary contacts as well as increase in trade between both states in the recent period, the interlocutors agreed to use all the existing possibilities to intensify economic cooperation with the intention to base it on long-term foundations. This will make a significant element of the further development of friendly relations between Poland and Yugoslavia.

In this context they also discussed the 40th anniversary celebrations of the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The sides exchanged views on the European and world situation, voicing their concern over maintaining tension. They unanimously declared that the governments and nations of all states should contribute to liquidating the sources of tension, improving inter-state relations and the international situation. The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SEJM COMMITTEE REVIEWS CSCE MADRID CONFERENCE

LD281657 Warsaw PAP in English 1503 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 Sept -- The Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs passed a resolution today stating that the adoption of the final document of the Madrid conference is one more proof of the possibility to reach positive and mutually beneficial international agreements even during a time of tension in international relations.

At today's meeting, the committee reviewed the course and results of the conference in Madrid and heard a report of the Polish delegation to the conference delivered by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz.

He described the final document as "significant and balanced," stressing that it had been adopted despite the particularly adverse conditions of ideological and political confrontation, restriction of international cooperation, stepping up of the arms race and anti-communist campaigns. Attempts to exploit the Madrid conference for staging such a campaign had been made by the USA and some of its NATO allies.

Poland and the remaining socialist countries had aimed at maintaining a matter-of-fact dialogue, continuing the process of CSCE and its extension onto the sphere of military detente as well as adoption of new important recommendations concerning all-European cooperation. These aims were achieved, Wiejacz stated.

The neutral and non-aligned states played a positive role during negotiations in Madrid, Wiejacz stressed.

He also pointed out that the presentation of the Polish stand at the conference contributed to the failure of attempts undertaken by the USA and some NATO states to play on "the Polish issue" and isolate Poland in the international forum.

The meetings held by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski with his counterparts from many NATO, neutral and non-aligned states who attended the conference's final session provided an opportunity for discussing the most important international issues and prospects for development of bilateral relations.

In its resolution, the committee also stated that the final document adopted in Madrid opened up new possibilities for the continuation of dialogue between the states-signatories. The document is concordant with basic principles of Polish foreign policy, the Sejm group stressed.

The Sejm committee called on all states-signatories to strive at an honest implementation of the provisions of the final document and reaffirmed this country's unchanging will to put them into practice.

CULTURE, ART MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD282356 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 28 Sep 83

[By Anna Gembicka and Aneta Dylewska]

[Text] Warsaw 28 Sep -- Minister of Culture and Art Professor Kazimierz Zygulski presented the main lines of the activity of his ministry in the new culture year 1983-1984 at a news conference here today.

He pointed to a close connection between Poland's economic situation and the possibilities of developing culture and stressed that in its policy the government aimed to promote stability, reforms, democratization, socialization and legislative actions. All this also refers to the sphere of culture.

The satisfaction of aspirations and needs of society is conditioned by the current economic situation. That is why the means for the development of culture correspond to the state's present possibilities. This year, expenditures on the development of culture amount to 36,000 million zlotys. In 1984, they will rise to 42,000 million zlotys. In this context, Minister Zygulski recalled a statement by Gen. Jaruzelksi who had said at the government recent session that "there is no such difficult economic period when questions of culture, including the issues of its material needs and the means it needs, could be ignored. But these must also be the means adjusted to the state's current financial possibilities."

The economic reform has created a situation favourable to the starting up of new mechanisms stimulating the development of culture. A project to obligate industrial enterprises to finance cultural needs of their working personnels was worked out. Also, detailed legal acts stipulate that 60 per cent of the central fund for the development of culture is assigned to the voivodes and municipal and rural community offices. Therefore, this percentage makes it possible to develop local initiatives, especially in the functioning and giving financial backing to cultural institutions.

The new session will witness a new stage of the restitution and restructuring of the unions of artists, seeking by them a new role, appropriate to them, being the continuation of their traditional role of a representative of the interests and creative freedoms of individual milieux. At the same time, these should be the unions that do not go beyond their statutory powers and have no tendencies to turn into political clubs and overstep the limits of their natural spheres of action.

The 1983-1984 season will be a year of seeking and finding the forms of activities of these unions, while the role of the government policy will be to create conditions for their functioning. Minister Zygulski assured that the share of the unions of artists in the Council for Culture, Poland's cultural life and satisfying needs of the milieu of artists would grow.

Minister Zygulski said that the area of artistic freedoms presentation and discussion would increase along with the advances of stabilization.

At the same time, he voiced his hope that the greatest possible number of artists would be embraced by these general frameworks of the government cultural policy. Although tensions will not disappear, cultural life will be rich.

The events of the past few years profoundly affected the foreign approach to Polish culture and its contacts with the world and brought about serious limitation of contacts and isoloation. We are now firmly overcoming this.

Despite a blockade, we restore our contacts with countries with which we maintained traditional cultural cooperation. This can be illustrated by a success of the exhibition of Polish art in Paris, a success of the international festival of contemporary music -- the Warsaw autumn -- and representative participation of foreign ensembles in the international theatre meetings held here.

We rebuild and expand contacts with socialist countries and also proceed to diversified forms of cooperation. We have signed a number of agreements and Polish artists will perform in socialist countries, Minister Zygulski said.

Poland took part in the great Frankfurt international book fair. Also, the Warsaw international book fair became still another example of breaking off Poland's cultural isolation. The world's great publishing firms returned to the Warsaw fair. Contracts for the exports and imports of books were signed. We take part in all major book events.

In 1984, we shall celebrate the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. A programme of observances reflecting all-round attainments of this period will be prepared. Especially favourable conditions for creating works about various social, cultural and historic experiences of those forty years will be furnished. Cultural attainments of that period will be presented extensively throughout the jubilee year.

WARSAW OUTLINES REASONS FOR NEW WAGE SYSTEM

LD262336 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] The discussion on the new wages system is developing on various social platforms and in all professional circles. This is a heated discussion because, first, it concerns money -- what the cost of living and the living standard will be -- and second, it concerns a just division of the quotas to be paid out. A just division is one in which the results of labor are decisive, based on its quality and the employees' reliability.

This year, although there has been an authentic growth in production -- according to the Main Statistics Office 8-month results -- it is not proportionate to the profits of the enterprises. In other words, profits three times greater than production is the most significant source of inflation. True, work productivity has clearly increased and it will probably be higher than the annual plan envisaged, but in many cases it will not balance out the unjustified wage payments. Productivity is still lower than would arise from the growth in wages.

As we learn from the Main Statistics Office analyses, in August remuneration for work grew by almost 26 percent compared with last August, while industrial production grew by a considerably lesser degree. Incomes, it is envisaged, will reach 4.3 billion zlotys in 1983 and expenditure almost 4 billion. Meanwhile, the central annual plan and the government anti-inflationary plan envisaged incomes lower by 6 billion and expenditure by 5 billion. In this situation the market will feel this clearly.

True, we have more goods in the shops, but according to public opinion this improvement is almost imperceptible; for at the same time both wages and prices are rising. For this reason the discussions on the new wages system -- which assumes a close linkage between earnings and the results of labor without unnecessary, and from the economic point of view unjustified, pay-outs which would increase the inflationary spiral -- are so important.

327 FORMER SOLIDARITY MEMBERS SURRENDER BY 27 SEP

LD282336 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Persons who during the period of martial law or after its suspension were engaged in illegal activities in the clandestine structures of the former NSZZ Solidarity and who now avail themselves of the Amnesty Act regulations enabling them to report to the Prosecutor's Office or to units of the Ministry of the Interior continue to surrender themselves. By 27 September, 327 persons had done so.

In Warsaw recently Ludwik Dorn, a sociologist, active member of the former KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], employee of the Social Research Center in the former NZSS Solidarity Regional Executive, has surrendered. Wanting to avail himself of the benefits of the Amnesty Act, he declared that he has discontinued activities contrary to the law.

In Lodz, Ryszard Olejniczak, among others, an employee of the Lodz NSZZ Solidarity Regional Executive who was engaged in the distribution of illegal publications, has also presented himself to the authorities.

Among several persons who have come out into the open in Szczecin is Grzegorz Durski, member of the NSZZ Solidarity Interfactory Strike Committee at the Adolf Warski shipyard. An arrest warrant was issued against him as a suspect of organizing a strike in the shipyards after the introduction of martial law.

All those who have presented themselves to the authorities have been released after the completion of formalities required by the Amnesty Act regulations.

SOVIET LECTURERS VISIT POZNAN VOIVODSHIP

LD290927 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee a group of lecturers from Kharkov led by (Aleksandr Nesterenko), a representative of the obkom, began a visit to our voivodship yesterday. Today the visitors met with employees from the local school and upbringing offices and with the authorities of the Union of Polish Teachers in Poznan. They also laid flowers at the friendship and brotherhood-in-arms monument at the citadel.

ANDREI REJECTS PARTICIPATION IN MEETING IN SEOUL

AU272001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/9/983 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest and asked him, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, to inform Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, that Romania decided not to attend the works of the 70th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, scheduled in Seoul in October, 1983.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT LEADS DELEGATION

AU282032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGREPRES 28/09/1983 -- On September 28, in the evening, a delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, headed by its president, Dragoljub Stavrev, arrived in Bucharest in order to pay a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

Arriving at the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and by other officials.

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT

AU281703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Brasilia AGERPRES 28/09/1983 -- An exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Joao Baptista de Oliveria Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, took place in Brasilia when Brazil's president received Gheorghe Apostol, Romania's ambassador to that country, who presented his credentials.

During the talk, stress was laid on the joint wish to develop the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples on multiple planes, in the economic field in particular.

NORWEIGAN SOCIALIST LEFT PARTY LEADER DEPARTS

AU282030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/9/1983 -- Theo Koritzinsky, chairman of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, concluded his visit to Romania, leaving Bucharest on September 28.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni International Airport by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by other party activists.

U.S.-USSR TIES VIEWED IN CONTEXT OF ANDROPROV SPEECH

Address 'Unprecedented,' 'Serious'

LD282301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, Sept 28 (TANJUG) -- Soviet state and party head Yuriy Andropov this evening, Wednesday, addressed the peoples of the Soviet Union and the world public in a manner unprecedented in the recent history of the Soviet (?Union) to warn that the United States did "not refrain from extreme adventures in order to establish its empire in the world."

Andropov's statement reflects the serious and dramatic character of the Moscow assessments of the international situation. Andropov accused the U.S. of not wanting an agreement in Geneva negotiations on nuclear disarmament and asked whether there was a brake which would stop the U.S. in its "adventuristic and militaristic course" at a point at which every reasonable man would stop.

Andropov stressed that the U.S. aspired towards establishing domination of the world and had, for this reason, started the race of an "unheard-of increase" of its military potential. He said that the Pentagon was, through strengthening its overseas bases, trying "directly to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries" and to impose "Washington's dictate on all those who opposed its policy."

He stressed that tensions in the world were intensifying due to such U.S. policy and assessed that the U.S. was "more and more drawing into its plans the other NATO member-countries, as well as Japan, by spurring a renewal of its militarism."

"How long will the U.S. allies, who appear as hostages of Washington's nuclear policy, ignore the interests of their peoples and peace in the world," Andropov asked and stressed that the Soviet Union would "under any conditions succeed in maintaining its security and the security of its friends."

In expressing regret over the human victims of the downing of the South Korean airliner, Andropov said that they were the "consequence of an unprecedented criminal subversion" and added that the victims "go to the conscience of those who usurped the right to play with the [word indistinct] sovereignty and with the inviolability of the USSR borders."

The Soviet leader warned that the "transferring of ideological contradictions to the sphere of inter-state relations has never brought anyone any good," and that this "has become unpermissible and absurd" in the atomic age. In rejecting Reagan's latest proposals as "an extension of the old American course," Andropov appealed on the responsible statesmen in the world to their utmost for a nuclear disaster to be prevented, for "any other position is shortsighted and suicidal." [sentence as received]

Relations 'Fatefully Disrupted?'

AU2815OO [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 27 September carries on page two a 900-word report from Moscow by permanent correspondent D. Pesic reviewing Soviet views and actions in the context of Soviet-American relations. He says that, "listening to the increasingly sharp tones in the latest heated polemics between Moscow and Washington, foreign observers, diplomats, and foreign political analysts in Moscow feel compelled more and more often to ask (as perhaps their colleagues on the other side of the ocean are also asking): Are we witnessing an escalation of the propaganda war or has the very substance of relations between the two superpowers, which until now have more or less guaranteed the preservation of peace at the last minute, been really fatefully disrupted?"

Until now, there have been certain elements in the relations between the two superpowers which made it possible to believe that in crisis situations reason would prevail. But now it seems as though all this has been essentially jeopardized. It seems that, from day-to-day, the last threads of mutual trust between Moscow and Washington are breaking. The incident with the South Korean airliner was perhaps only the last drop in the cup filled to the brim. In any event, from all this Moscow has drawn a public and constantly repeated conclusion that Reagan wants to deceive and provoke it," Pesic reports. Consequently, at the time when "reports about Reagan's proposals are awaited, Moscow is rejecting them in advance as a new attempt to 'deceive the public,'" Pesic notes. In this connection, he also points out that, according to a TASS statement carried by PRAVDA today, Moscow considers "Reagan's address to the Soviet people over the Voice of America" as nothing more than a propaganda spectacle of international proportions.

At the same time, Pesic reports, "today's Soviet commentaries are already formulating the second answer to the American President, that is, to his possible proposals for the Geneva negotiations which he will set forth in the general debate at the UN General Assembly session." These commentaries point out that what is involved in these proposals is a "masked, previously proposed, 'zero option' which Moscow interprets as a wish for the Soviet Union to remove all its medium-range SS-20 missiles and not to take into consideration the British and French nuclear weapons." But, as has been constantly repeated in Moscow, this is unacceptable. Some commentaries claim that Reagan's "so-called new proposals will only complicate the situation at the Geneva negotiations." Although, of course, "a real analysis and an official Soviet answer will only be made after the substance of the proposals is known, it can be said already now that there are no chances for these proposals to be accepted," Pesic concludes. However, he adds, it continues to be emphasized in the Soviet media and in public statements that success in the negotiations is still possible "if the other side takes into consideration a number of Moscow's initiatives in the last few months." In this connection Pesic notes that, according to his message "this morning" to the Asian-African conference of writers in Tashkent, Yuriy Andropov believes that "it is still possible to preserve peace through joint actions of all people of good will."

FLEXIBILITY IN REAGAN UN SPEECH 'SIGNIFICANT'

AU281306 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by POLITIKA permanent correspondent D. Simic]

[Text] New York, 26 Sep -- During his speech at the session of the UN General Assembly, which he mainly devoted to America's relations with the other superpower, President Reagan confirmed the impression that Washington conducts a two-track policy in that sphere. One track is the propaganda war intensified by the atmosphere created by the shooting down of the Korean airliner over Sakhalin. And the other track is the desire to preserve -- despite fierce statements -- the communications channels with Moscow in essential fields.

Proposals in Principle

The key part of the speech, which had been anticipated with great interest, concerned the negotiations with Moscow on nuclear and missile weapons. In his speech, Reagan set forth the new American proposals in this sphere only in principle and in general terms, and it is difficult in the first moment to perceive their full substance and scope. In any event, it is significant that the American President promised a greater American flexibility in the negotiations with the Soviet Union and pointed out the readiness of the United States to reduce the number of Pershing and cruise missiles which it has planned to deploy in Europe.

As regards the sphere of specific steps, Reagan met one of the Soviet requests by declaring that Washington is ready to consider "mutually acceptable methods" in the negotiations on Euromissiles "to meet the Soviet wishes for the agreement to include the reduction both of the number of aircraft and of the number of missiles." What is in fact involved in this connection are the planes carrying nuclear weapons in which, according to Moscow's claims, the advantage is on the American side.

The conclusion drawn from the context of this part of the speech is that the American side has made a step further in perceiving the negotiations on Euromissiles within the framework of a global nuclear balance between the two superpowers. The fact is that the sharp borderline between an agreement on intermediate-range missiles and an accord on strategic nuclear weapons is no longer emphasized. When concluding this part of his speech yesterday, Reagan said: "The door to an agreement is open." It will be a subject of analyses in the coming day how much further this speech will open the door.

We would say that other statements addressed to the other superpower were more moderate than could have been expected only recently. The shooting down of the Korean airliner for which it was believed 2 weeks ago that it would represent the framework of the speech, was mentioned only twice and it was mentioned in a broader context and with an emphasis on human tragedy. This fact is also backed by the statement that this tragedy represents an "undesirable proof of how divided and dangerous the world in which we live is," a context in which the incident over Sakhalin has not been placed often, at least not by the official circles.

About UN and Nonalignment

True, the President was much more critical in some of his other references to the policy of Moscow in which he accused the USSR of having failed to fulfill a number of obligations which it had accepted, the obligations ranging from the Helsinki agreement to the obligations concerning the limiting of arms.

The speech by the chief of the White House also included some very inspired passages on the significance which the American Government attaches to the world organizations, the passages designed to alleviate the unfavorable reaction to some very recent American steps in relation to the United Nations.

And finally the President devoted one of his references to nonalignment. In this respect he emphasized a sharp different between what he called true nonalignment, which has continued the wishes of the founders for "opposing the blocs and promoting detente between them" as well as for the "right of small states not to be drawn into disputes between other" on the one hand, and the policies of some countries close to the Soviet Union "which have joined the Nonaligned Movement and are working within it against its true goals, on the other hand."

"Pseudo-nonalignment was not than pseudo-disarmament [as published]," Reagan concluded. Whether we agree or disagree with his formulations, Reagan's references confirm something that he had already announced a few days ago: the desire of the incumbent administration to adopt a more active attitude toward nonalignment.

SPILJAK INVOLVEMENT IN UNGA PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Meets Sinowatz, Jablonski

LD281003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0043 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of his various activities at the current 38th session of the UN General Assembly, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, had two important bilateral meetings on Tuesday with statesmen of friendly countries.

He received in separate visits Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and President of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

It is understood that during these meetings friendly talks were held on bilateral relations and cooperation and also on current international issues. Chancellor Sinowatz in particular stressed his government's readiness to continue with the policy of good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia. As far as international relations are concerned attention focussed on European issues, especially in the light of the positive outcome of the Madrid CSCE. The continuation and enrichment of the traditionally friendly coopeation between the Polish and Yugoslav countries was also one of the topics of the talks with the president of the Polish Council of State.

Today, Wednesday, the president of the SFRY Presidency will have a meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

Addresses UN General Assembly

LD282024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0826 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Addressing the 38th regular session of the UN General Assembly, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, delivered today the following speech to the world assembly:

"Mr President, it constitutes real pleasure for me and my country to see you, a vice-president of friendly and nonaligned Panama, with which Yugoslavia maintains the best of relations, preside over the work of the General Assembly. Your rich experience and your personal qualities assure us that the work of the General Assembly will be conducted efficiently. I should like to assure you that the Yugoslav delegation will provide full support and cooperation in this respect.

"I should also like to convey well-merited congratulations to the president of the 37th General Assembly Session, Mr Imre Hollai, from friendly and neighboring Hungary, who successfully conducted the 37th session.

"Allow me to convey from here our tribute to Secretary General Mr Perez de Cuellar for his tireless work to strengthen the role and the efficiency of the world organization.

"At the same time I congratulate the delegation of St Christopher-Nevis on their country's admission to the United Nations.

"Mr President, there is broad agreement among us that a sharp deterioration in the world situation has occurred on both political and economic levels. The contradictions in all the areas of international development have become aggravated. This is today an enormous burden and a threat to mankind. The political and economic crisis, which maybe the worst since the World War II, is attaining the critical borders of risk. It is the consequence of the relations of inequality made even deeper by the policy of bloc rivalry and arms race.

"The independence and social development of the peoples and countries are increasingly threatened through pressure and force. Interference in the internal affairs of other countries, military interventions and all other aspects of encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries are on the way to being imposed as a daily practice. The flare-up of old, and the emergence of fresh focal points of crisis, most frequently in the areas of the nonaligned and developing countries, are one of the most serious consequences of such a development, threatening world peace and security.

"No one among us should reconcile himself to the situation where almost 40 years after the adoption of the UN Charter many peoples have not yet gained their freedom and independence and are under colonial and foreign domination. A drastic example is the suffering of the peoples of Palestine and Namibia over a period of many years.

"The economic situation in the world is characterized mainly by the fact that a disproportionately great part of the burden of the economic crisis has been shifted on to the developing countries, and especially on to the least developed among them. Economic problems are global, and, accordingly, they can be resolved through joint efforts of the entire international community. Comprehensive support by the developed countries and by the international institutions for the efforts by the developing countries is required to enable them to emerge from economic stagnation, enormous debts, and other such problems.

"The arms race is increasingly escaping the control of its very protagonists and is taking mankind to the brink of the abyss. Never before have so many resources, effort, and knowledge been invested in the production and perfection of weapons. All this introduces an atmosphere of undertainty and fear, encourages the use of force, and presents a threat to the democratic achievements and development in the world. This is particularly evident in the bloc division in Europe, where the greatest concentration of nuclear and conventional weapons already exists, and where there is also a threat of new weapons of destruction.

"What is encouraging is the growing knowledge that exacerbation has reached a limit which it would be dangerous to cross. Although the dialogue among the great powers is conducted on a restricted front -- here I am thinking mainly of the nuclear arms discussions conducted in Geneva -- we are convinced that they could contribute to mitigating the confrontation and to the relaxation of tension. This is testified by the successful conclusion of the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Madrid, in which a significant and constructive role was played by the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe. We hope that these intimations of a positive development, together with the efforts by the widest circle of the countries, could result in detente on a global scale. This would be a major step toward establishing trust, equal cooperation, and solution of the key problems of the modern world.

"The Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi provided numerous initiatives along this line. It proposed a meeting of statesmen at this General Assembly session. This was so persuasively referred to by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the respected prime minister of India and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

"Mr President, the question of peace or war is dramatically put to mankind. The answer to this dilemma is to be found in the policy of peaceful coexistence and broadest equal cooperation, which is the essence of the policy of nonaligment. This is why in these critical moments our movement appeals to the international community, and primarily to the great powers, to halt the slide of the world toward a nuclear catastrophe.

"The nonaligned countries are ready to assume their share of responsibilities and to cooperate with others toward improving the internal situation. As a movement of sovereign states and peoples on all the continents, with different social systems, we are united in our efforts of peace and security, for equal relations, for free economic and social development, and for consistent application of the UN charter. These are also the aspirations of the majority of the states and of influential political forces throughout the world.

"The peace for which we are striving is not a state without war or peace at any price. It is the peace in which all peoples may enjoy unhampered the fruits of their independence and the freedom of development in conditions of equal security.

"As an independent factor, outside of the blocs, the nonaligned countries are making an important contribution to the implementation of this joint objective.

"We expect that constructive cooperation of all member-countries of the United Nations, particularly of the nuclear powers and of the developed countries, will be attained at this session in order to devise acceptable ways for the way out of the present crisis. It is high time measures are taken to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear one, and to open a process of genuine disarmament. The emphasis on nuclear disarmament should not conceal the fact that with regard to their destructive effect the differences between this weapon and conventional weapons are being increasingly reduced. Millions of people throughout the world demand that common sense should be stronger than weapons, and that mankind's potential should be used in the service of peace and progress, because peace cannot be attained by constantly raising the level of arms balance. Unfortunately, the right answers have not yet been provided by those whe bear the greatest responsibility for the present dangerous development.

"We believe that without delay the solution of specific questions of disarmament should be tackled. They are, first and foremost, the conclusion of an agreement on reducing strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles, an agreement on a comprehensive ban on the tests of nuclear weapons, and a convention banning chemical weapons. Also, comprehensive negotiations should be started as soon as possible on nuclear and also on conventional weapons, on banning all mass destruction weapons, and on the measures to prevent a nuclear war, and a war in general. We welcome all constructive proposals toward this.

"We attach special importance to the Madrid meeting decision on convening a new conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and for disarmament in Europe. In our view this conference has a broader international significance.

"Mr President, the United Nations can fulfill its mission of safeguarding of peace and security in the world if it is a strong supporter of the peoples regarding their liberation from colonial and any other foreign domination and regarding their protection against force and aggression. This is why our organization must become more resolutely involved in the solution of acute crises. Today we have an arc of crisis [krizni luk] stretching from the Mediterranean to the Middle East, through southern Africa to Southeast Asia, and as far as Central America. A lasting and equitable solution of these crises implies the elimination of the policy of accomplished facts and of positions acquired by force, withdrawal of occupation troops, cessation of any intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and, of course, the right of nations to their free development -- which cannot be (?in) peace and security while there are still peoples living in subjugation.

"The crisis in the Middle East arouses our constant concern. The Israeli policy of aggression is increasingly conspicuous; the Palestinian people have been suffering from it for decades. The latest victim of this expansionist policy is Lebanon. However, what is encouraging is the cease-fire agreement which offers the prospect of solution through negotiations among all national forces with a view to preserving the independence integrity, and nonalignment of Lebanon. Peace in the Middle East can be attained only with a comprehensive and equitable solution which must ensure Israeli withdrawal from all Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since June 1967. There can be no peace without the fulfillment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to their return to their country, to independence, and to their own state.

"Nor will there be any peace unless the right of all countries to secure an independent development has been fulfilled. The peace process in the Middle East is not possible without equal and independent participation of the PLO, the legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

The UN Conference on Palestine, held recently in Geneva, has once again reaffirmed these principles and the basis for the solution of the Middle East crisis.

"Bearing in mind the fact that security in the Mediterranean is inseparably linked with security in the Middle East, Africa, and Europe, Yugoslavia has for a number of years now been working for consolidation of all-round cooperation to suppress focal points of crisis in the area and to establish an atmosphere of trust so that the Mediterranean may become an area of peace, security, and equal cooperation.

"The situation in southern Africa is increasingly explosive because of the aggressive policy of South Africa toward the Frontline States, illegal occupation of Namibia, and the racist (?policy) in Pretoria. Aggressive acts against Angola and Mozambique are assuming the dimensions of real wars.

"Broad action is urgently required to implement the UN plan for Namibian independence, to provide support for the struggle for the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as its only and authentic representative, to abandon the policy of apartheid, and to provide support for the "frontline" countries in resisting aggression. [passage indistinct]

"The efforts made by the OAU deserve full tribute and support, as do the decisions of the second world conference for the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. The people of Western Sahara should realize their right to self-determination in keeping with the OAU decisions.

"The United Nations has also provided the basis for the settling of the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and those of Cyprus and Korea. What is demanded is the withdrawal of foreign troops; noninterference in these countries' internal affairs; full respect for national unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence, and their nonaligned status; and respect for their peoples' right to decide their own destiny.

"We also strive for the realization of the right of the peoples of Central America to develop freely without any interference or pressure from outside. Full support for the initiative of the Contadora Group aimed at preventing the further critical development in the region and at seeking a peaceful solution is of the greatest significance.

"We note with deepest anxiety that the war between Iran and Iraq is still in progress. They suffer most from this, but peace and security in their region and further afield also suffer. We support the UN and nonaligned appeals and initiatives, and once more appeal to these two nonaligned countries -- which have friendly relations with us -- to withdraw their troops to the international border and start negotiating.

"Mr President, the settling of economic problems ranks among the international community's priorities. Lasting solutions can be achieved only through structural changes which would lead to the establishment of the new international economic order, based on cooperation on an equal footing in the interest of all countries. The sixth UNCTAD session did not justify the hopes and expectations of the developing countries. The broad accord on the grave state of the world economy and on growing inter-dependence and universal responsiblity did not result in any corresponding actions aimed at changing economic relations based on inequality, reviving economic activity, and boosting development, primarily of the developing countries. Moreover, there are tendencies to integrate the developing countries into the existing system.

"It is high time narrow interests were overcome and work started -- for the benefit of the entire world community and thus also of every individual country -- on the real settling of world economic problems. For this reason it is now more than ever necessary to make the political decision to open global talks under UN auspices, which would be held in stages, starting with the relatively easier problems and moving on to the more difficult ones. In this context we also attach importance to the initiative of the Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries on the convening of an international conference on funds and finance for development.

"Experience gained in the course of postwar development clearly shows that the fate of the world cannot be decided by a few states alone, however big and powerful they are, but the bloc policy nevertheless continues to be limited and burdened by the outdated system of balance based on rivalry from positions of force.

"The United Nations has an irreplaceable role and obligations in the search for solutions to the problems of peace, security, disarmament and development. Consequently the world organization should not be merely a forum for efficient negotiating, but also the initiator and proponent of the democratic transformation of international relations. The aspiration of nations to develop in peace, freedom, and independence is the basic characteristic of our epoch. They are increasingly resolutely opposed to domination and hegemony, occupation, interference, and intervention. This shows that the situation, though very grave, is not without hope.

"The direction developments will take in the future depends to a great extent on our common and ceaseless action. This presupposes active cooperation in the struggle against anything that seeks to usurp or to deny the rights of nations and states and the basic rights and freedoms of man. This is why mutual relations between the nuclear powers and the most highly developed countries and their relations with other countries cannot be their concern alone. The international community is vitally interested in the normalization of relations and in a meaningful dialogue between the leading powers on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and active peaceful coexistence.

"This session of the UN General Assembly provides us with an opportunity for constructive dialogue and agreement-seeking, an opportunity find a way out of the crisis on the basis of the broadest possible consensus and change course from exacerbation to universal detente, toward settling the acute crises, halting the arms race and settling international economic problems. This is neither an easy process nor a simple one, but in the struggle to preserve peace, security and general progress there is no other alternative.

"By continuing to pursue the policy laid down by President Tito, Yugoslavia will do all it can, together with all others who wish to do the same, to help the spirit of mutual respect, cooperation, and democratic agreement-seeking overcome and thus open better prospects for the prosperity of the international community. Mr President, thank you."

Meets De Cuellar, Illueca

LD290136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2137 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, Sept 28 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak here today, Wednesday, conferred with U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its continuous and active support to the world organization. President Spiljak said Yugoslavia would continue such policy.

The talks focused on the critical situation in Lebanon. Perez de Cuellar spoke about the efforts invested by the United Nations and himself for a solution to be found to this crisis.

As the Yugoslav president assessed, the United Nations has and shall contribute usefully to the finding of a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

Spiljak also met with chairman of the 38th U.S. General Assembly Session Jorge Illueca. With him, Spiljak discussed the particular significance of the current U.N. session in the presently strained world situation. Chairman Illueca was hopeful that the current session could help ease the situation.

GDR'S PREMIER STOPH ON 'OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY' VISIT

Airport Welcoming Ceremony

LD281406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Belgrade today on an official friendship visit to the SFRY. At Surcin Airport in Belgrade he was warmly welcomed by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. He was also welcomed by Dr Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Mirko Ostojic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador to the SFRY, and Ljubomir Majeric, SFRY ambassador to the GDR, were also present at the airport.

A guard of honor of the Yugoslav Army was drawn up at the airport. After the national anthems had been played Willi Stoph inspected the guard of honor and bowed to the colors. Willi Stoph then went to his residence, where he met with Milka Planinc for an initial exchange of views, which was held in a friendly atmosphere. They expressed their conviction that Willi Stoph's official friendship visit to the SFRY will contribute to the further consolidation of cooperation between the two countries.

Willi Stoph is accompanied by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other personages.

Itinerary Reported

LD281118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, accompanied by his associates, has arrived for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other prominent Yugoslav personages welcomed and greeted the high-ranking guest at Belgrade Surcin Airport.

At Belgrade Airport the GDR premier was accorded the usual military hours. Subsequently, accompanied by Premier Milka Planinc, he drove by car to his residence at Dedinje.

During the morning, Premier Stoph will visit the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Mt. Avala.

The official Yugoslav-German talks will begin this afternoon in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade, in which, in addition to President of the Federal Executive Council, Milka Planinc, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, their associates will participate. It is assumed that the exchange of views will cover bilateral cooperation which is developing comprehensively and successfully, which has been repeatedly confirmed by both sides.

For this reason it is expected that greatest attention will be paid precisely to questions of further expansion and enhancement of relations and cooperation between the two countries, especially economic relations. The exchange of views will also encompass the most current problems of international political and economic life.

In addition to Belgrade, Premier Stoph will also visit Kragujevac where he will see the Crvena Zastava Works.

The following were present at the formal welcome at Belgrade Airport: Federal Executive Council Member Mito Pejovski; Budimir Vukasinovic, chairman of the Statute Commission of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Svetozar Rikanovic, vice president of the Serb Executive Council; and other personages. Ljubomir Majeric, SFRY ambassador to the GDR; and Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador in Belgrade, were also in the welcoming party.

Visits Tito's Tomb

LD281936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph and those accompanying him today honored Josip Broz Tito, for many years president of the SFRY and chairman of the LCY: At Tito's grave in the Belgrade district of Dedinje, Willi Stoph laid a wreath of flowers, on the ribbon of which are the words: "In Treasured Memory of Josip Broz Tito." He then wrote the following words in the visitors' book at the tomb: "In deep respect we bow before the resting place of our friend and comrade, Josip Broz Tito, outstanding fighter of the Yugoslavian and international working class against fascism and war, champion of the cause of peace and socialism. His work for the development of close, friendly relations between our two parties and states will never be forgotten. We shall always preserve his memory."

Willi Stoph then went to the Avala Hill outside Belgrade where he laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The ribbon bears the inscription: "Glory and Honor To the Heroes Who Fell for the Freedom of the Peoples of Yugoslavia."

Planinc Talks Begin

LD282202 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2055 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- The talks between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Willi Stoph, premier of the GDR, started this afternoon in the Palace of the Federation. These talks, held in a cordial, friendly, and open atmosphere, were attended by the members of the government delegations of both countries.

Primary attention in today's talks was devoted to bilateral relations in cooperation, especially in the economic field. It was learned that both sides noted that this cooperation is developing in keeping with the lasting principles established during the meetings between Josip Broz Tito and Erich Honecker.

Assessing with pleasure the present economic cooperation, the two premiers pointed out the way for its expansion. The Yugoslav side especially emphasized in this connection that more efforts should be made to promote higher forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation, specialization, and joint appearance on the third markets. In this context, it was pointed out that possibilities exist especially in the machine-building, chemical, and automobile industries, and in the agricultural machine industry.

It was stressed that the promotion of cooperation and specialization would in many ways contribute to the creation of successful conditions for joint appearance on the third markets, especially on the markets of the developing countries.

The two premiers at the same time positively assessed the cooperation between the two countries in cultural, scientific-technical, and other fields.

It was learned that part of the talks was devoted to the discussion of topical international relations. It was noted that peace has never been so threatened as now and that the situation in the world is characterized by intensification of tension, an arms race, and an absence of dialogue. Emphasizing that the main international problems are not being solved, Milka Planinc and Willy Stoph advocated strengthening the efficacy of the United Nations in the solution of world problems. They expressed concern about the situation in Europe, where there is the greatest concentration of the military potential.

It was learned that Milka Planinc especially pointed out that importance of the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for a lessening of tension. In this context, she emphasized that Yugoslavia considers the Balkan region to be connected with security in Europe and the Mediterranean. Speaking about the Yugoslav vision of relations in the Balkans, as a nuclear-free zone, she said that Yugoslavia favors a development of relations among the Balkan countries in keeping with the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use of force.

The premiers of both countries also exchanged views on international economic relations, noting that the world crisis especially affects the developing countries. They also pointed out the importance of the Belgrade session of UNCTAD, especially the importance of preserving the dialogue between the developed and developing countries as regards overcoming the present economic crisis in the world.

It is learned that the two premiers informed each otehr about the internal development of Yugoslavia and the GDR.

During the day, Willy Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center at Dedinje and placed a bunch of flowers on President Tito's grave. A bit later, the high guest from Berlin visited Avala and the Memorial to the Unknown Soldier.

Planinc Dinner Toast

LD282131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2013 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, held a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. During the dinner, which was conducted in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, toasts were exchanged.

Addressing the guest from the GDR, Milka Planinc said, inter alia:

"In your visit, comrade premier, we see new meaning in expression of the common aspiration and readiness to promote and enhance the already stable relations and mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres.

Last year's visit by Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to your country also continued the beneficial tradition of contacts at the highest level and gave new impetus to further development of relations and cooperation between our two countries.

"I wish also on this occasion to emphasize that relations and cooperation between our countries are firmly based on mutual respect and mutual benefit established and developed over many years by Comrades Tito and Honecker."

After stressing that the two countries can be pleased with the present state of relations and with the results of mutual cooperation, Milka Planinc continued: "In our cooperation we have been especially successful in recent years in the economic sphere. Trade coupled with dynamic growth has indeed registered notable results. I believe that I am expressing the joint opinion that these results show the need to seek new, higher and more up-to-date forms of economic cooperation, especially in the sphere of long-term arrangements, industrial cooperation, and specialization.

"Good relations between our countries also have a wider significance, especially today when international political and economic relations are deeply disrupted and burdened by many confrontations and a dangerous intensification of tension, which represents a threat to the independence and freedom of peoples in various parts of the world. The peoples of Europe are deeply worried about the intensified danger, which increasingly threatens peace and security, and justly expect that measures will be undertaken to check the arms race, expand the area of cooperation, and intensify trust and security on stable and long-term bases.

Following a long and painstaking discussion the recently concluded Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to which Yugoslavia together with other nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe made its contribution, consitutes an encouraging event. The final document of this meeting represents an important step and stimulus for further application of the Helsinki Final Act as regards the strengthening of European security and cooperation. The fact that the interest in preserving the Helsinki spirit prevailed among the participants in the Madrid meeting is encouraging. This is another confirmation that peace and security in the world can be preserved and built by patient negotiations and search for solutions on the basis of common interests. Advocating peace and active cooperation among states and peoples, we greeted, and will greet, all useful initiatives and proposals which really enhance the prospects of overcoming the stalemate in the process of negotiations on the reduction of the arms race, contribute to the stability of international relations, and strengthen security and all-round cooperation in Europe and the world.

"The resumption of detente is necessary not only in Europe. For this process to be lasting and complete it must be universal and must embrace all areas and all problems of the contemporary world. Great unsolved problems and hotbeds of crisis unfortunately make the international situation ever more complex and most seriously threaten world peace and security. The threat of force or the use of force, interference in internal affairs, pressures, interventions, and aggressions are the basic causes of these crises.

"The area of the Middle East continues to be the most dangerous hotbed of crisis in the world. While Israel leads an aggressive and expansionist policy there can be no peace in the Middle East, for the regional conflict can at any moment assume wider and more dangerous proportions. We have always maintained that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem is possible only on the basis of recognition of the right of the Palestinian people -- under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO -- to self-determination which includes the creation of an independent state on the national soil.

"We are concerned at the continuation of the senseless war between Iran and Iraq, in which human lives and the material wealth of countries friendly to us are being destroyed in vain.

"The aggressive policy of the racist regime of South Africa threatens the independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and of the frontline states and is preventing the people of Namibia from realizing their legitimate rights to independence.

"Dangerous exacerbations and acute or potential crises are also in evidence in other regions of the world. The further deepening of the abyss between the economically developed countries and those which are only just developing is one of the main causes of instability in the world and is opening up fresh social and economic crises in international relations. Although it ended with modest results, the Sixth UNCTAD session held in Belgrade nevertheless pointed out possible directions for undertaking multilateral efforts, for further stimulating an all-embracing process in ascertaining a solution to the crisis.

"I believe I am expressing the common opinion when I say that peace, security, the right to development and general progress comprise a common interest of mankind, and that all countries and all peoples, in accordance with their capabilities, should be involved in resolving these issues. The big countries have a special responsibility in this. However, other countries also, regardless of their size and strength, have a legitimate right and duty to participate equally in resolving all international problems.

"For peace is indivisible and stability in the world can be built only upon an equality and independence in which all countries and all peoples might freely accomplish their own social, economic, and national development. It is precisely in this that socialist Yugoslavia sees the meaning of its commitment toward the policy and goals of the Nonaligned Movement, in the principled policy and activities of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, directed toward solving the burning problems of the modern world. Yugoslavia is steadfast in its advocation of democratization of international relations as a whole, that is, in the building of a new system of international political and economic relations."

Stoph Dinner Toast

LD290326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2013 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- After expressing thanks for the cordial welcome, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, said, inter alia, "We have great pleasure in stating that the all-round cooperation, which has been conducted for many years between our states and peoples, is developing successfully. The progress of our talks so far, esteemed Comrade Planinc, already shows that this meeting, too, will contribute to the further development of our friendly relations. The stimulating strength of the close comradely cooperation between the SED and the LCY is founded upon the noble goals of socialism as well as upon what we have in common in the struggle against exploitation, fascism, and war.

Yugoslav comrades and comrades from the GDR recently celebrated in Pokravska Slatina the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Ernst Telmann Unit as part of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army. They rendered due honor to the fallen Yugoslav and German fighters, reiterating their promise that they would give their all in the struggle for peace and socialism. We are at present executing agreements concluded during the meeting between Erich Honecker and our comrade and friend Josip Broz Tito -- never to be forgotten by us -- and also during the official friendly visit paid to the GDR last year by the president of the SFRY Presidency.

We are confronted by the lofty task of successfully achieving the goals of the long-term trade agreement on goods exchange in the period from 1981-1985; and tnat is becoming increasingly difficult in current international conditions. Timely preparations on both sides for economic and technical cooperation up to 1990 are also of great importance. We are of the opinion that scientific and technical cooperation, cooperation and specialization of production, as well as cooperation within the framework of our raw material arrangements, should be further developed. The GDR is ready to continue steadily this already-affirmed bilateral cooperation in all areas, for the prosperity of our peoples and in the interest of strengthening socialism and peace."

The guest from Berlin then declared that ensuring a stable and secure peace, preventing a nuclear catastrophe, and making successful strides toward disarmament, above all in the nuclear sphere, is now the key issue of the modern time. Willi Stoph drew attention to the plans for (?missile installation) on the territories of West Europe and emphasized: "If, against all common sense, the new nuclear first-strike weapons are deployed in the immediate proximity of the socialist community, the socialist states would be compelled -- in the interest of their own security and of the general peace -- to take the necessary countermeasures on their own."

Premier Stoph added that the SED, the German Communist Party, and the Socialist Party of West Berlin had addressed an appeal to the parties of the workers' movement, the trade unions, and the youth leagues, and to all people in Europe who desire peace, to do everything possible to prevent the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

By this step, he said, the German communists confirm their loyalty to their obligation never again to allow war to proceed from German soil. Having stated that safeguarding peace and security demands the efforts of all states, regardless of their geographical position, their territorial size and their systems, the GDR premier went on: "The GDR was guided by this, too, in its positive reply to the Swedish proposal for a free zone to be established in central Europe in which there would be no nuclear combat weapons. We are ready, as before, to make the entire territory of the GDR available for this purpose, while respecting the principles of equality and equal security."

Like you, esteemed Yugoslav comrades and friends -- he went on -- we also greet the conclusion of the Madrid meeting. This shows that it is possible also in a very tense international situation not only to maintain the process of detente which has been inaugurated by the Helsinki Final Act but to give it new impulses as well. The conference on measures to create trust and security, as well as on disarmament in Europe on which agreement has been reached, represents a good chance for returning the international development to the road of reason and political realism. The practice shows -- regardless of the complexity of the international problems -- that they can and must be solved in the interest of peoples only by peaceful means and on a just and realistic basis. This is why the GDR continues to strive consistently for the elimination of all existing international conflict-ridden hotbeds by means of negotiations. "I assure you that the German Democratic Republic," Stoph continued, "appreciates the movement of the nonaligned states as a most important international factor in the struggle for the preservation of peace, the cessation of the arms race, and the beginning of effective disarmament." In this context, he welcomed the decisions of the Seventh Summit in Delhi.

Under the slogan "The Stronger the Socialism, the More Secure the Peace," Stoph said, "the working people of our country daily struggle to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress by achieving high results." We set ourselves the task of constantly increasing the production ability of our republic to preserve the present material and cultural level of life of our people and to advance step by step," Willi Stoph, premier of the GDR, said at the conclusion of his toast.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

State Security Amendments

LD290138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 28 (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia adopted draft law amendments here today (Wednesday), empowering the federal body of state security to -- if need be -- exercise definite actions all over the territory or a part of the territory of Yugoslavia. Under the above amendments, if the presidency of Yugoslavia establish that 'special security reasons require so,' the federal body of state security could do away with activities aimed at undermining or overthrowing the constitutional order all over the territory or a part of the territory of Yugoslavia.

Competent bodies in Yugoslavia's six republics and two provinces look after Yugoslavia's state security while coordinating their activities at federal level. The Yugoslav concept of all-people's defence and social self-protection seeks to do away with the conventional working of the state security service and to keep strengthening the competencies of communes, enterprises, institutions, social and socio-political organizations as well as of all other bodies of the political system of social self-management. The above draft law amendments would also fix powers of the Federal Secretariat for Home Affairs in terms of inspection over the implementation of federal regulations in the field of state security.

Markets Secretary Speech

LD282204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] Luka Reljic, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, spoke today at the session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber about the work of the federal secretariat which he heads. He also dwelt on a number of topical questions of the market and market supplies.

The unified Yugoslav market operated in conditions created by exceptional difficulties in the eocnomy. Reljic said at the beginning of his report. Several years of major disruptions in commodity-monetary relations combined with a decline in economic activities and a significant drop in imports have disturbed the free processes of goods and services. There are also manifestations of regional isolationism, monopolistic behavior, making trade conditional on deliveries of loss creating products, sale of goods in exchange for foreign currency, and unjustified price increases. Shortages of energy and raw and reproduction materials are slowing down and disrupting relations in the process of reproduction. The shortage of general consumption goods has led to restrictive market measures by individual sociopolitical organizations. This has led to further isolationism and fragmentation of the Yugoslav market. The nominal growth of all forms of consumption in excess of the real material possibilities is resulting in greater disequilibrium in commodity-money relations and is exerting an increasing upward pressure on prices. In the conditions of highly disrupted relations between supply and demand, the increase in prices in the priority branches and sectors of the economy, which was carried out early this year with the aim of eliminating disparities, has quickly been neutralized through various forms of price setting which are out of step not only with the established policy but also with the law, Reljic stressed.

Years of administrative regulating of relations in primary distribution in a series of sectors of the economy have seriously undermined price relations.

The elimination of disparities in circumstances when prices are subject to social control, in other words, when they are basically determined by the executive organs in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and the federation, leads to the politicization of every decision on higher prices. Under such conditions the narrow regional interest manifests itself powerfully from the viewpoint of "one's own economic structure" and the question of who makes decisions on prices becomes important, while real relations in primary distribution and the consistent implementation of the agreed policy are of secondary importance. This constantly poses the questions of competence and of the regime of prices for individual products.

There has been a certain imorovement, Reljic said, as compared with the situation at the beginning of the year, in keeping the population supplied with products of vital importance. It is true that differences continue to exist between individual products and also between individual parts of the country. The measures and activities that we have launched are yielding good results. The supplies of flour, oil, milk, fish and butter have been normalized and the supplies of sugar will also be normalized shortly. There has been a considerable improvement in the supplies of medicines and a slower and uneven improvement in the supply of detergents. To date, 23,522 metric tons of coffe have been imported (to the end of September) and contracts have been signed for the purchase of 35,966 out of the planned 60,000 metric tons of coffee [words indistinct].

Supplies of fresh meat, especially in big cities and centers, have considerably deteriorated. The basic cause is disparities in price. The measures which we adopted to improve supplies in tourist areas have yielded very good results. That started the process of restoring the trust of foreign tourists, which has in turn had a beneficial effect in the form of increased flow of foreign exchange.

However, despite the above-mentioned results it is certain that the basic causes of the supply problem have not been eliminated. The gap between production and needs continues to be wide, and imports have been limited by the availability of foreign exchange. It is judged on this account that this year's measures and mechanisms should be retained next year, and that as early as this October an agreement should be adopted in order to regulate the conditions for acquiring and spending foreign exchange for these purposes. The Federal Executive Council has already determined the material requirements. The basic orientation in the efforts made to improve supplies should be toward higher production of food, medicines and detergents and the timely importing of indispensable products in order to avoid sporadic shortages. On this bass it is necessary to eliminate the sources of alarm among the population and create the conditions necessary for a further increase in the number of foreign visitors and the inflow of foreign exchange from tourism next year.

There are very big problems in the functioning of federal goods reserves, Reljic stressed. Requests to borrow goods are exceeding capacity. Borrowed goods are not returned on time, and demands to extend the time limit are regular practice. The supplies of oil derivatives have on the whole been maintained only due to interventions from federal goods reserves. The question of financing the reserves had not been resolved. This creates enormous difficulties in the work of the directorate. It is necessary to speed up the activity aimed at adopting an agreement and other measures designed to ensure the sources for the financing of reserves.

At the end of his report Luka Reljic spoke about the activity of the market inspectorate. As compared with 1981, in 1982 the inspectorate carried out 30 percent more checks, the number of administrative measures imposed increased by 62 percent, and the number of notices of intended prosecution rose by 22 percent.

Most notices of intended prosecution were served because of violations of federal laws and other federal regulations on prices.

Such an orientation continued in 1983.

The action focussed on prices, though certain phenomena in the sphere of trade were more serious and complex owing to their importance and the seriousness of their consequences (for instance, concealment of goods for the purpose of withholding them for sale, and acts of unethical competition and monopolistic behavior, violations of the unity of the Yugoslav market, bypassing regulations on quality, and so forth).

The general conclusion that may be drawn from all these checks and findings and from the checks and analyses carried out by the municipal market inspectorates is that there is a decline in social and individual discipline concerning respect for regulations in the spheres of prices, trade, and quality of products.

It is obvious that many forms of behavior are illegal but are accepted in practice because they have been made inevitable by this very same practice and the existing situation or, put differently, by the pressure of the specific situation. This very fact -- the fact that the practice in the sphere of trade and prices is far out of step with what has been established by regulations or other documents -- stems from the fundamental activity and behavior of the municipal market inspectorates.

COAL ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES PERSISTING PROBLEMS

AU271902 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 83 p 1

[D.G. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep -- The two basic problems in coal production were pointed out, for the umpteenth time, at today's session of the Executive Committee of the General Association of Yugoslav Coal Mines: They are a shortage of funds and of freight cars.

It has been estimated that, despite all difficulties, overall coal production will reach about 58 million tons this year, which is 6.2 percent more than last year, but is 4.5 percent less than envisaged in the energy plan. Nearly 38 million tons were produced in the first 8 months. The greatest quantity produced was of lignite, the smallest of hard coal.

With minimum investment, the existing capacities can be expanded to such an extent that production will increase by about 30 percent. On the other hand, the social accord on stimulating the opening of new coal mines and on modernizing the existing ones is not being implemented according to expectations and in this respect it is especially republics and provinces with a shortage of coal who are failing to be prompt.

The shortage of freight cars is especially grave and this has also affected exports. For instance, the Bosnia and Hercegovina mines planned to export 1 million tons of coal but exports of only 360,000 tons have been agreed upon so far.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC POWER GRID COMPLETED -- Titograd, 1 Sep -- In a few days, the new 400-kilovolt transformer station near Titograd will be commissioned for regular operations, marking the completion of the 3,480-kilometer 400-kilovolt high tension powerline system linking all producers and consumers of electric power in Yugoslavia. The investments for the construction of this system included two loans of $85 million each from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and a loan of $30 million from the European Bank. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 83 p 5 AU]